B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 170— BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th July | DELTA .. | | 8,697 |
| 26th ,, | CALE- DONIA .. | MOOLTANx | 20,842 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th ,, | NAR- KUNDA .. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 16th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 23th ,, | NALDERA .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 20th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 27th ,, | MACEDONIA | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I HIND * | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,272 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,627 |
| 1st Nov. | DELTA | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DELTA | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,436 |
| 13th ,, | DONGOLA | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, | DELTA | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 1925. | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIA x | 16,315 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | DELTA | MACEDONIA | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15993 |
| 7th Feb. | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,420 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA @ | ExtraSteamer | 8,032 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@Special reduced fares

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62. | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second ,, | ,, 52. | ,, 48. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 25th July .. | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 8th Aug. .. | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 22nd ,, .. | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. .. | MALDA .. | 8,965 |
| 26th ,, .. | MULBERA .. | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. .. | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 31st ,, .. | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |
| 14th Nov. .. | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 28th ,, .. | MANELA .. | 8,305 |
| 12th Dec. .. | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 26th ,, .. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd July | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MONGOLIA .. |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MOLDAVIA .. |
| 26th Sept. | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOOLTAN .. |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MALOJA .. |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MONGOLIA .. |
| 9th Dec. | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA .. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18th July .. | VARELA | Buscch via K'chi. 9-30 a. m. |
| 23rd ,, .. | BANDRA .. | Buscch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 23rd ,, .. | KHAN- DALLA | East & S. Africa. |

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 123.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... | 40,00,000 |
| Capital called up ..... | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 44,50,000 |

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allahabad | Fyzabad | Meerut |
| Allahabad City | Gorakhpur | Moradabad |
| Amritsar | Hapur | Mussoorie |
| Bareilly | Hathras | Muttra |
| Benares | Jhansi | Nagpur |
| Bombay | Jubbulpore | Naini Tal |
| Cawnpore | Lahore | Patna |
| Cawnpore City | Lucknow | Rae Bareli |
| Chandausi | Aminabad Park | Raipur |
| Dehra Dun | Lucknow | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Lucknow City | Shahjahanpur |
| Etawah | Lyallpur | Sitapur |

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,
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Wedding Dress Suit complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

BANKING.

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
*Managing Director*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | Yen 74,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Samarang |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Canton | Manila | Singapore |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shimonosaki |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Fengtien | New York | Sydney |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock. |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | $50,000,000 |
| ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP | $20,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND STERLING | £ 4,500,000 |
| SILVER ..... | $25,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Saigon |
| Batavia | Johore | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | KualaLumpur | Singapore |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Darien | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Haiphong | New York | Vladivostock |
| Hamburg | Peking | Yloilo |
| Harbin | Penang | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £ 300,000 |
| Reserve liability of Shareholders ..... | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA
Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.
DON'T EXPERIMENT
Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
*OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS*
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*Sub-Agents:*—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

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WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
*HEAD OFFICE:*—SATARA.
SURPLUSES in both Valuations within First SEVEN YEARS.
NO OTHER Company started within 20 Years Could Show EQUAL RESULTS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent this Company.
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IS A
NATIONAL NECESSITY
None can afford to neglect the financial protection provided by insurance. Failure to realise this fact may spell hardship and privations for dependants, inability to secure for children the efficient education which is their birthright, or the total loss of property from any one of innumerable hazards.
LET THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.
FUNDS EXCEED .. .. Rs. 12,00,000
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
WANTED AGENTS:—On liberal Commissions and conditional salaries.
Apply to any of the following Chief Agents:—
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Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
P.D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond.)
Manager.
Head Office AJMER.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
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THE FAIRY POLICY
The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.
ZENITH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... | 66,00,000 |
| 2. Policies actually issued during the year ..... | 58,50,000 |
| 3. Annual income exceeds ..... | 12,00,000 |
| 4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| 5. Accumulated Fund ..... | 50,00,000 |
| 6. Claims paid about ..... | 28,00,000 |

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
**INK TABLETS**
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

**TAILORS**
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen silk and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.
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**25%& 10%**
DISCOUNTS ALLOWED
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CONTINENTAL, DUNLOP
FIRESTONE, GOOD-RICH
GOODYEAR, MICHELIN
and
SPENCER MOULTON
CORD
TYRES TUBES

BEADED EDGE

| | TYRES | | | TUBES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30×3½ | 78 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| 765×105 | 101 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| 815×105 | 109 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 0 |
| 820×120 | 144 | 12 | 0 | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| 875×105 | 118 | 12 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 880×120 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |

STRAIGHT SIDE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31×4 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| 32×3½ | 112 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| 32×4 | 121 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 32×4½ | 165 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| 33×4 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 |
| 33×4½ | 172 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |

MICHELIN Universal, DUNLOP WARWICK, GOODYEAR FABRIC.
30x3½ Tyres=66-0-0.
**EMPIRE**
AUTOMOBILES
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
RANE LTD. PROPRIETORS. | Telegrams Autoworks | Telephone No. 22475

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ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,**
*HEAD OFFICE;—*
I, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs, 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr. George King, F F. A., F.I-A. (London)—one of the greates Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business
*For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:*
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
*Local Secretaries*—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE Co LTD**
**LIFE**
DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
*CHIEF AGENTS.*
**FIRE**
DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
*AGENTS.*

**Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.**

QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk o, HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.
**SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.**
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite supplies Physical strength.
Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.
**DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.**
DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.
It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.
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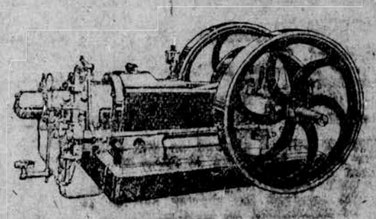

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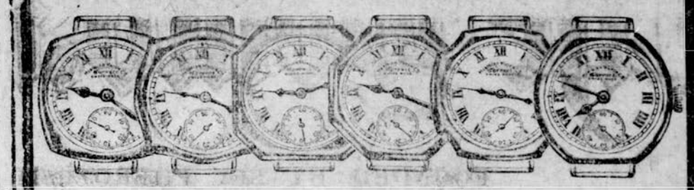

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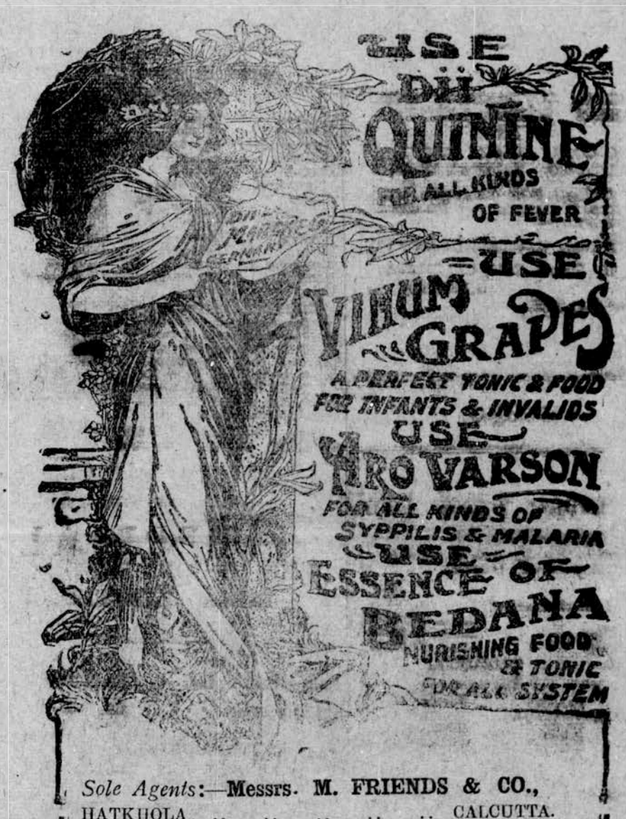


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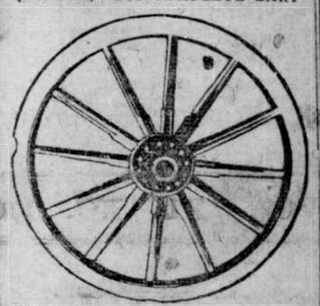

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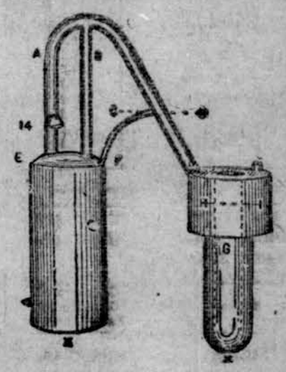


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Featuring SEENA OWEN.

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With CARMEL MYERS.

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A New Play

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with a tremendous all star cast featuring

**CLAIRE WINDSOR**
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**BARBARA BEDFORD**
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from the great stage play by RITA WEIMAN as successfully produced by COHAN and HARRIS

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This picture made from one of the most successful, sensational mystery plays ever written will baffle you and keep you guessing to the very end. You'll wonder how it is going to end and who is going to find love and happiness when the storm of its trials and turmoils have cleared away. The most startling, entertaining mystery picture you've ever seen!

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With a stupendou cast of film stars, magnificent sets making it the most sumptuous production of a baffling mystery ever to reach the screen!

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The International News in the Programme.

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Book seats early

**Remember! Remember!!**

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AMUSEMENTS.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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## "Woman to woman

**we pledge our word to make wrong right, so that our boy may hold his head up equal to every man"**

**Betty Compson**

IN

**WOMAN TO WOMAN**

From the play of Michael Morton.

THE GREATEST BRITISH PICTURE EVER MADE.

**ANOTHER ADVENTURE OF FELIX**

**PATHE-GAZETTE,**

*TIME*

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MATINEE **TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 p.m.**

BOX OFFICE PLAN OPEN

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Notice.—Children under the age of 16 will not be admitted during the performance of Woman to Woman.

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**The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.**

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Telephone No. 21223.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

# JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
## CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

**DWARKA**
**"TEMPLE" BRAND**
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

**IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to**
**THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,**
**2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.**

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

| | Rs. |
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| Corona Folding New Improved, Latest | 207 |
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Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Pure silk Superior Rs. 9 per doz., inferior Rs. 8 per doz., Cotton charkhana having red or blue lines Rs. 3/8 per doz., Superior Rs. 3/12 per doz., intermediate Rs. 3 per doz. inferior Rs. 2/12 per do. Apply to HABI SETH, Ludhiana (India.)
T P10820

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
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Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1894.
Thirty years—Rs. 11,51,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1924, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of September, 1924, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 30th September, 1924, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
C20024 Acting Secretary.

### NOTICE.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

IN the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 28th April, 1924, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum was declared on the Ordinary Shares, and 7½ per cent. on the Preference Shares free of Income Tax.

The amount of the Dividend will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during Office hours on presentation of the Share Certificates.

The Mofussil Shareholders should make arrangements to submit their share certificates with Authority Letters through their Bankers or Representatives in Bombay, for the recovery of the Dividend as above.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LD.
Imperial Machine Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st day of July, 1924. C20050

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 12-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, for the purpose of transacting the Ordinary General business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th July to the 25th July, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
20194

### NOTICE.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the Public that I have lost ALLOTMENT RECEIPT No. 2061 of The Union Bank of India, Ltd., for 100 Shares No. 131917/132016, standing in the name of Girdharlal Tribhowandas. Anybody having any claim should intimate the same to the Bank within one month hereof, after which a Duplicate will be granted.

MANIBAI,
Widow of Girdharlal Tribhowandas.
R10832

### THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the new buildings of the Company, No. 879, Mahim Agar, near Elphinstone Road, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th July to 26th July, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1924. 20177

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED by our client, Mr. PHEROJSHAW LIMJIBHOY KHERGAMWALA to give this notice to the public that the partnership subsisting between him and one Mr. Arthur Joseph Pereira for carrying on the business of Printers, Publishers and Book-binders under the name and style of "THE ELITE PRINTING WORKS", has been put an end to on the 19th day of June, 1924, and Mr. Arthur Joseph Pereira has no authority thereafter to conduct the said business on behalf of the partnership. Any person or persons dealing with the said Mr. Arthur Joseph Pereira in respect of the aforesaid partnership business will now do so at his or their entire risk and peril.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
20198

### NOTICE.

### BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LTD.

IN CONNECTION with the recent reduction of Capital of the above Company, Ordinary and Preference Shareholders are again requested to send all their certificates forthwith to the undersigned in order that the reduction can be noted thereon.

By Order,
ORIENT CO., (Ceylon) LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Gallfoot's Buildings,
P. O. Box 117, Colombo. 20197

### THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for reelection.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 24th day of July 1924, to the 7th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after Monday, the 11th day of August, 1924, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. Standard Time (excepting Saturday, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 23rd day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 20203

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
### IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 9th of August, 1924, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of the attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the above-named Company, and if so required by the Liquidators, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

P. B. GORADIA,
N. J. SHAH,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th July, 1924.
70, Medows Street, Fort.
R10837

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 861 of 1920.
BINODIRAM BALCHAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
MEERBAI, widow of Jethabhai Anandji Pir ..... Defendant.
To,
MOURBAI, widow of Jethabhai Anandji Pir
The Defendant abovenamed.

MADAM,

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that by virtue of an Order of Reference herein the Commissioner Mr. H. H. Wadia has appointed all persons concerned to attend before him at his office in the High Court premises on the THURSDAY, next the 24th day of July at 3-30 p.m. to proceed with and pass the accounts filed by the Plaintiffs.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1924.

Yours truly,
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20196

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 886 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 12th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) VUUSENJI CURRAMSY DAMJI (2) KALIANJI CURRAMSY DAMJI, (3) LOWJI MEGHJI and (4) Bai RATANBAI, widow of the late B. B. Curramsy Damji, deceased, all the four persons being Executors of the Will of the said deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaon, without the Fort, ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VALIJI TAJBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant) carrying on business at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort, Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that the said apertures in the South, North and East walls in Ex. B. hereto are ancient that it may be declared that the plaintiffs said property is entitled to the easements of light and air as heretofore enjoyed through the said apertures over and across the said plot of land now leased by the Municipality of Bombay to the defendant; That the defendant, his servants and agents may be restrained from erecting or maintaining erected any building or structure so as to interfere with the easement enjoyed by the plaintiffs' said property; that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendant, his agents and servants may be restrained by an order of this Honourable Court from erecting or maintaining erected any building or structure so as to interfere with the right of easement in respect of the said aperture enjoyed by the plaintiffs' said property. That in the alternative and without prejudice to the contentions the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such damages as to this Honourable Court may appear just and proper for the defendant's encroachments over the plaintiffs' said easements; that the defendant may be ordered by mandatory injunction of this Honourable Court to pull down the said building or such part thereof as interfere with the easements enjoyed by the plaintiffs said property; that the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit; For such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material** questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed **for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce** all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in **default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will** bring with you (or send by your Attorney) **any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits** of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of March, 1924.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20195

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMARAM ANUNDRAO NAIK has contracted to sell the Undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, encumbrance, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that pece of land together with house, trees, cottages, standing and growing thereon, situated at Mahim Cadell Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing approximately 538 square yards, and bounded as follows:—

North by the property of Bapoo Gajjanan.
South by the property of the Vendor.
East by the property of Haji Abdool Kadar.
West by the property of Mahomed Oomer,

and registered in the books of the Collector and Land Revenue and bearing New Survey No. B/15 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. (1)/5100 and (2)/5100 and Street No. 428 and 428A.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

20151

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1924.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 22nd day of January, 1924.
Summons under O. XXXVII. r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. PEDDOSAH BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

Messrs. CHARRY AND CHARRY, a firm, carrying on business at 5, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants under order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,500 for principal, due to them by the defendants at the foot of a promissory note, dated 2nd November, 1923, for Rs. 2,500 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from 10th January, 1924, till Judgment and for costs and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,500 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of order XXXVII Rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.

The 8th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

20201.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2842 of 1923.

DHANJI MOWJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, a Merchant, doing business in the name and style of Dhanji Mowji in Bombay at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

Messrs. TAHER AND COMPANY, a firm of Merchants carrying on business in Bombay at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort ..... Defendants.

To
(1) HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN.
(2) T. B. MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADAR.
(3) HATIMBHAI ABDUL KADAR.

The Partners in the abovenamed defendant firm.

Notice under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th day of July 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on 11th day of January, 1924, in the above suit.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

20195

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration De-bonis-non of the property and credits of Jagannath Raghunath, of Bombay, Bhoi Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in potatoes and onions ... Deceased.

JAIKISSONDAS KALLYANDAS, of Bombay, Bhoi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parneswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

20199

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON SUNDAY, the 20th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Yoosuff" Building, Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and specially made to order by Lazeras and Co., of Calcutta, furniture, also by Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, old Chinaware, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, roll top writing tables, and desks, book stands, meat safes aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of G.A. Murphy, Esq., and others. Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND ON THE SEA-SHORE AT DANDA (BANDRA.)

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Ahmedally the Receiver of the Estate of the late Mr. Hussonally Abdulally appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 (Amtuog Zarabai vs. Bai Sherifaboo widow and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land, admeasuring 3081 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District under Survey No. 270, Pot No. 2 and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 321 (Hissa) and situate at "Rogan" Danda in the Taluka Bandra bounded on or towards the North by Walle, on or towards the South by Survey No. 270, Pot No. 1, on or towards the East by Boathan Shirnk and on towards the West by Sea-face road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co. Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19th July, 1924.

### MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF good quality household furniture and effects as also of a large lot of marble statues will be held TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our Show Rooms at 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell the whole of the contents including dining, hall and bed room furniture, such as Jacobian dining table, arm chairs, large sideboard, Chefonier Chesterfield suites, office desk, rich mahoganised corner cabinets and show cases, gramophone, Singer Sewing Machines, set Jacobian bed room furniture, electric fans and lamps, timepieces, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Also one large lot of marble statues on view. Catalogues can be had from the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,

Bombay, 19th July, 1924.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of immoveable property, situate at 3rd Parseewada, Khotwadi, that was advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 19th July 1924.

## AUCTION SALES.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

Auction sale of an immoveable property situate at Kandawadi, without the Fort; which was to take place this day Saturday, the 19th Inst. has been POSTPONED sine die.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED MOIETY OR HALF SHARE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 3RD BHOIWADA LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Sheth Padamsey Manji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Laxmishanker D. Trivedi, the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of April, 1921, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction undivided Moiety, or half share right title and interest of the said mortgagor in the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate on the Bhuleshwar Road, outside the Fort, now called the 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 576 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5405, Street No. 12 to 14 and which premises are bounded on the North by a Sweepers passage, on the South by the property of Nagindas Ghelabhai, on the West by a Sweepers passage and on the East by the public passage otherwise called the Bhoiwada 3rd Lane.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1924.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SEWREE ROAD AND CEMETERY ROAD.

To-day, SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will, under instructions from Seth Shivji Devji, Administrator of the Estate of Seth Devji Khetsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Alesha Peer Bawa Meya and others and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved with the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th October ,1910 and under an Indenture of further charge dated the 24th April, 1912 and under an Agreement and further charge dated the 7th February, 1921, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable large vacant piece of land on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land and ground, situate at and fronting the Sewree Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ten Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 14455 and New Survey No. 1/1082 and 1/2384 and bounded on the East by Sewree Road, on the West partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Joosub and partly by the Cemetery Road or Sewree New Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas and on the South by the said Sewri Road.

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deed can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Modi and Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees herein at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1924.

### J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

**Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.**

**Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.**

**Rubber Stamp Makers**

**Price List on Application.**

### THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

Some heavy falls are reported from lower Burma, East Bengal and Central India, but the monsoon rainfall has been less widespread than usual.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces Central India, East North Central Provinces, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Assam, Punjab Hills, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein and Bassein six, Akyab five; Rangoon and Silchar two; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj and Noakhali four; Mymensingh three; Bogra and Naya Dumka one; Gaya, Cawnpore and Jhansi one and a half; Lucknow one; Mussooree four; Dehra Dun five; Nowgong Sutna and Jubbulpore three; Saugor two; Mormugao and Karwar one; Trivandrum two and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—No large change.

### FLOODS IN TRICHINOPOLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, July 18.

Cholera has broken out in Palamcottah and Tinnevelly. Cases are also reported from some of the moffussil stations, namely, Mangameri, Tenkasi and Kovilpatti taluks.

Reports from Salem, Trichinopoly shows that water in the Cauvery has risen to 32 feet yesterday. Water near the Cauvery bridge at Trichinopoly rose to 14 feet and this morning flood increased by about 2 feet. The Coleroon and Cauvery are full and Srirangam banks are overflowing. The Southern Bank breached at two places, one near West Chintamoni and the other at Thillainayaga Pillai Ghat. West Chintamoni and all huts on its banks are under water. The Engineering Department at Trichinopoly, fearing breaches in the banks, are accumulating sand bags in several places.

### FLOODS AT PALGHAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, July 17.

Heavy floods quite unprecedented in the annals of Palghat struck the public with terror. The villages of Chathapuram and Kalpathy spent a sleepless night after having removed their women and children. Many small houses collapsed and Principal Lobo of the Victoria College has sheltered many a homeless poor in the college. The roads inside the municipality have been washed away in some places. The Mangalore Mail has not arrived for the past two days. The news reached here that beyond Ottapalam it is all a sheet of water. The floods in Palghat has gone down after giving much anxiety for one full night. The heavy downfall of rain has subsided. All traffic has been stopped due to the breaches. It may take some days for the opening of the traffic.

### HEAVY DOWN-POUR AT OOTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 18.

Rainfall on Tuesday is considered to be the heaviest Ooty had experienced for many years. The Pikara bridge was washed away and motor and cart traffic between Mysore and the hills has been completely blocked. The Naduvatam bridge, a few miles beyond the Pikara, is also reported to have been damaged. The weather is still cloudy.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 18th July 1924. | Total since 1st June 1924. | June 1st to 18th July 1923 | June 1st to 18th July 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 0 63 | 21 79 | 38 30 | 42 12 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) .. | 0 34 | 23 22 | 34 60 | |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) .. | 0 33 | 20 25 | 36 24 | |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 0 21 | 25 36 | 38 54 | |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Friday, the 18th July 1924. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the west of the province and in general moderately clouded over the east. Humidity is locally in defect in the north and east Punjab. Temperature was considerably higher than usual in the whole of the division. Both Rawalpindi and Multan recorded a maximum temperature of 107 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 1.44" of rain, Mainpuri 0.55", Cawnpore 1.32" and Allahabad 0.23". Skies are heavily clouded and in the west of the province the air is damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi, where the maximum alone was considerably below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Ajmer and Kotah. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in west Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect except in west Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 3.12" of rain and Saugor 2.50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the south of the province the air is drier than usual. Temperature was higher than usual in the south-west of the division and lower in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.63" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.84," Marmagao 1.01" and Karwar 0.98". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.2 deg. (1 deg above normal) and the lowest 77.9 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.40" of rain and Hyderabad 0.11". Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks:—No information has been received from Malabar stations even to-day. The monsoon has been fairly active in the Peninsula, the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the United Provinces, and local in the west Central Provinces, Hyderabad and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts which remain to be mentioned, are Trivandrum 2.63", Madras 0.75" and Coimbatore 0.38"

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th July 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended in the Central Provinces, but has weakened in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the United Provinces Central India East, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Akyab three inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu four; Toungoo one; Myitkyina, Silchar one and a half; Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar one; Ranchi one and a half; Naya Dumka two; Mussooree three; Simla one and a half; Nowgong three; Kodaikanal three.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY 1924.

| STATIONS | RAINFALL Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan .. .. | | 0.73 | 1.56 | —0.79 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. .. | | ? | 6.14 | ? |
| Lahore .. .. | | 2.64 | 4.79 | —2.77 |
| Hissar .. .. | | 2.73 | 3.69 | —0.96 |
| Ambala .. .. | | 4.77 | 8.17 | —4.00 |
| Delhi .. .. | | 3.94 | 8.08 | —4.14 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 0.07 | 4.26 | 7.97 | —3.71 |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 0.55 | 8.85 | 7.19 | +1.66 |
| Jhansi .. .. | 1.44 | 11.52 | 11.14 | +0.38 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 1.32 | 14.86 | 8.67 | +6.19 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 0.23 | 5.28 | 10.91 | +5.63 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. .. | — | — | 0.71 | —0.71 |
| Karachi .. .. | — | — | 2.49 | —2.49 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer .. .. | — | 0.52 | 6.47 | —5.95 |
| Jaipur .. .. | — | 6.27 | 7.13 | —0.86 |
| Kotah .. .. | — | 7.86 | 9.37 | —1.51 |
| Mount Abu .. .. | — | 7.05 | 16.47 | —9.44 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | — | 0.07 | 5.34 | —5.27 |
| Dwarka .. .. | — | 0.04 | 6.73 | —6.61 |
| Veraval .. .. | — | 5.33 | 7.49 | —2.16 |
| Rajkot .. .. | — | 9.04 | 10.79 | —1.75 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | — | 3.80 | 7.62 | —3.76 |
| Gujrat— | | | | |
| Surat .. .. | — | 18.65 | 18.20 | +0.33 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | — | 3.04 | 10.72 | —7.60 |
| Deesa .. .. | — | 2.08 | 7.71 | —5.63 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch .. .. | — | 3.2 | 9.1 | —5.86 |
| Indore .. .. | — | 6.76 | 11.50 | —4.75 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 3.12 | 23.14 | 17.08 | +6.06 |
| Saugar .. .. | 2.50 | 8.11 | 14.43 | —6.32 |
| Hoshangabad .. | | 6.11 | 14.97 | —8.46 |
| Khandwa .. .. | | 3.77 | 10.27 | —6.50 |
| Akola .. .. | — | 4.80 | 11.01 | —6.21 |
| Amraoti .. .. | | 7.37 | 11.98 | —4.41 |
| Nagpur .. .. | | 10.70 | 17.29 | —6.59 |
| Chanda .. .. | | 11.36 | 17.48 | —6.12 |
| Raipur .. .. | | 8.65 | 16.86 | —8.10 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 0.63 | 21.79 | 34.87 | —1308 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 0.84 | 68.64 | 49.13 | +1900 |
| Mormugao .. .. | 1.01 | 68.18 | 48.98 | +1900 |
| Karwar .. .. | 0.98 | ? | 61.86 | ? |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 0.04 | 4.15 | 7.15 | —3.00 |
| Ahmednagar .. | | 4.86 | 7.09 | —2.23 |
| Poona .. | 0.01 | 3.68 | 8.76 | —5.08 |
| Sholapur .. .. | | 3.01 | 7.25 | —4.24 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 0.03 | 0.70 | 4.62 | —3.90 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 0.40 | 26.06 | 17.12 | +8.94 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | |
| Aurangabad .. | | 6.78 | 8.80 | —2.02 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | | 3.50 | 11.01 | —7.45 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 0.11 | 8.29 | 8.15 | +0.14 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore .. .. | | | | |
| Calicut .. .. | | | | |
| Cochin .. | | | | |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 4.13 | 16.54 | 11.42 | +5.12 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore— | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | | 4.87 | 8.35 | —3.48 |
| Bellary .. | | 2.17 | 2.84 | —0.67 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 0.08 | 4.68 | 5.27 | —0.59 |
| Madras .. .. | 0.70 | 8.13 | 4.00 | +4.13 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 0.01 | 8.1 | 5.32 | +2.78 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 0.38 | 15.04 | 2.51 | +12.53 |
| Trichinopoly .. | | 0.18 | 2.19 | —2.01 |
| Negapatam .. .. | | 0.64 | 2.32 | —1.68 |

## THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In fairness you will be good enough to publish the following few lines in defence of non-extension of Rent Act, which it is presumed will be recommended for extension at the coming session. There are many petty owners of properties in Poona, whose only means of existence is on the meagre rents they receive from the houses owned by them. And in most instances this is their fixed income. In case of "other premises" by which is meant shops, business houses, etc., the shop-keepers and merchants' income vary if any they command and the present higher ruling rates and prices for the commodities. The tenants, as we all know, include all classes of wage-earners, have their incomes increased or doubled. Even the ordinary cooly demands a rupee for a day's work which used to be only annas eight in pre-war days. Whereas landlords are hard hit on account of the Rent Act which restricts their income but has doubled their expenses on account of repairs, white-washing, etc., of their houses. The tenants are not badly off for they still further reduce their rents by either letting a portion of the house or keeping paying guests. It is very difficult to trace them for generally their subtenants are professed to be their relatives come for a change for a month or so or on a holiday. I know of many instances in Poona where the Rent Act falls heavily on poor landlords. People have advertised openly in your paper for rooms to let for the season when the same tenants who pray for an extension of the Rent Act are living free of charge for the whole year and with a profit, their rents being paid by their subtenants who flock in large numbers to Poona for the racing season. Even high government officials receiving fat salaries have in some instances let their premises and have gone to stay in hotels or have occupied only a few rooms letting out the remaining portion of their houses to the so-called 'guests.' The Government has never interfered with free trade. Hence I appeal to the authorities not to extend the period of the Rent Act any further or I may be permitted to suggest that in case of further protection Government should also protect landlords by giving them 25 per cent increase over the existing monthly rents.—Yours, etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

Poona, July 16.

## SURAT & DHANDHUKA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

### SUNDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). (1) To demand the Restoration forthwith of the Surat Municipality according to the resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council which was accepted by the Government of Bombay (2) To support the demand of the Dhandhuka public and of the majority of the Municipal Councillors there calling upon the President of the Dhandhuka Municipality to resign his office for the reason that he has forfeited the confidence of the public. Sjt. V. J. Patel, will preside.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and Mr. Swami Narayan, who had been to Dhandhuka on special invitation will also address the meeting. All the members of the Bombay Council from Gujerat and Bombay city have been requested to be present and to speak. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 17.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.623 | in. |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 82.1 | degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 78.1 | " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 76.2 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 83% | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 10.0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.2 | " |
| Minimum " " | 80.2 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W,WSW. | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. .. | 232 | miles. |
| Fall of Rain .. .. | 0.07 | inches. |
| Total fall during month .. | 13.77 | " |
| Do. do. year .. | 21.23 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July | 0.56 | " |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | h m | ft. in | July | h m. | ft. in |
| F. | 18 | 12 0 | 30 3 | 18 | 5 22 | 14 3 |
| | | 0 0 | 27 11 | | | |
| Sat. | 19 | 12 43 | 30 3 | 19 | 6 7 | 14 6 |
| | | 0 0 | 0 0 | | 19 28 | 17 2 |
| Sun | 20 | 1 35 | 27 3 | 20 | 7 33 | 16 2 |
| | | 14 3 | 29 0 | | 20 25 | 17 5 |
| M. | 21 | 2 29 | 26 7 | 21 | 8 14 | 17 5 |
| | | 14 41 | 28 0 | | 21 15 | 17 10 |
| Tu. | 22 | 3 9 | 25 9 | 22 | 8 56 | 18 2 |
| | | 15 19 | 26 10 | | 22 8 | 18 4 |
| W. | 23 | 4 2 | 24 11 | 23 | 9 42 | 20 0 |
| | | 15 57 | 25 10 | | 22 54 | 18 9 |
| Th. | 24 | 5 3 | 24 4 | 24 | 10 53 | 21 0 |
| | | 16 41 | 25 0 | | 23 59 | 18 |

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has been indisposed for some time but is now better at Ootacamund.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 540.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 600.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 590.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 320½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 85.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.75.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm but uncertain market.

LONDON, July 17.

Tele. Trans 1/5 7/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.14.4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 9/16 quiet.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.
Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 3/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 3/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/5 11/16 |
| Fcs. Demand | 550 |
| American Dollars | 320 1/2 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 169 1/2 |
| Shanghai | 234 |
| Japan | 132 |
| Singapore | 165 |

Market Steady.

LONDON, July 17.

Rentes 3 p.c. 53.1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Exchange on Prague 14762
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923
Conversion Loan £77 3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. 101 1/8
Council Bills—Extra allotments. 7 p.c. 113 1/2

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16.44 |
| Christianja | 32.55 |
| Amsterdam | 11.53 |
| Switzerland | 24.08 |
| Belgium yesterday's | 95.50 |
| Athens yesterday's | 257.50 |

LONDON, July 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 8506 |
| Exchange on London in Germany | 18,370,000,000,000 |
| Exchange on London in Italy | 10150 |

NEW YORK, July 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 43637 |

### DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

### WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 3/8 plus 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 3/8 plus 1/4
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 1/4 no change.
Consols 2½ p.c. 57 1/8 plus ¼
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 47 1/2 no change.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 no change.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 56 7/8 no change.

### BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/12/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/0/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/0/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/7.

LONDON, July 17.

Bar gold ready d. 34-9.
Silver ready d. 34-9.
Silver forward d. 34-11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet, conditions remain unchanged.

### GOLD.

Bombay, July 18.

Ready:—25—0—0
Vaida Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p m
Asad 24-15-6 25—0—0
Sravan 25-0-3 25—1—0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sovereign Rani
Sravan 0—5—6—Guinea King
Tone—Market Quiet

### SILVER.

Bombay, July 18

Ready:—81—3—
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p m
Asad 81-8-0 81-3-0
Sravan 81-13 0 81—7—0
Teji Mandi:—
Asad
Vaida
Sravan 1—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, July 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 18.

A further heavy rise of 95 points in old crop and 77 to 80 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on considerable short covering and new buying on reports of high temperature in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 46 points up in old crop and 28 to 31 points in new crop. The advance was due to short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th as under:—

"Rains needed in Texas.

Local traders are reactionary."

The immediate future of the market is very uncertain and we hold no strong view either one way or the other, although we fully realise that there is plenty of room for a further sharp advance should anything happen to the new crop.

In consequence of the further sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 523½ i.e. Rs. 6½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses, Shroffs and one Japanese firm were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 521½, but again recovered to Rs. 522½ on Bazar operators buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 520 on selling by jobbers and Commission Houses, at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 519½ and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 517 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 565 and declined to Rs. 563½ on general selling. On buying by Exporting and Commission Houses the market improved to Rs. 565½ and closed at Rs. 563 at 4 p.m.

Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 491½, and advanced to Rs. 493 on Bazar operators buying, and closed at Rs. 490 easier on general selling. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 537 and Rs. 440 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the off-take was very limited.

Today's tenders are as under:—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| M. G. Oomra Berar | 400 |
| M. G. Oomra Central/Provinces No. 1 | 2,700 |
| M. G. Oomra Central/Provinces No. 2 | 1,000 |
| M. G. Bengal Sind/Punjab | 100 |
| M. G. Bengal Rajputana | 100 |
| Total | 4 300 |

Upto date tenders are as follows:—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| M. G. Oomra Berar | 2,800 |
| M. G. Oomra Central/Provinces No. 1 | 4,900 |
| M. G. Oomra Central/Provinces No. 2 | 3,000 |
| M. G. Bengal United/Provinces | 200 |
| M. G. Bengal Sind/Punjab | 900 |
| M. G. Bengal Rajputana | 1,100 |
| Total | 12,500 |

### COTTON.

Cotton Green closing quotations 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 517 |
| Fully Good Bengal July | 533 |
| Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan. | 437 |
| Fine Oomda July | 560½ |
| Fine Oomra Decr./Jan. | 487½ |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

| Description. | Super-Fine. | Fine. | F. Good. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab | 567 | 552 | 537 | 522 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 582 | 567 | 552 | .. |
| M. G. Broach | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. G. Southerns | .. | 610 | 600 | 590 |
| M. G. Mathia | 567 | 552 | 537 | .. |
| M. G. Khandesh | 577 | 562 | 547 | .. |

### EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 519 |
| Fully Good Bengal July | 535 |
| Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan. | 440 |
| Fine Oomra July | 562 |
| Fine Comra Decr./Jan. | 489 |
| Good Southerns Aug./Sept. | 590 |

### SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 18.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Ah. Advance 400, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 667/8, Bradbury 475, Century 336/4, Cent. India 482/8, Colaba Land 172/8, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 215, Currim 400, Dawn 555, Edw. Sassoon 177/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/14 Fazulbhoy 915, Globe 47/8, Gokak 97/8, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 357/8, Jamshed Mfg. 122/8, Kastoorchand 155, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1055, Laxmi Cotton 4615, Madhavrao Scd. 36/4, Mathuradas 279, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2475n, New Great 285, New City 280, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 503/12, Phoenix 427/8, Premier 80, Simplex 198/12, Standard 1400, Swan 800, Swadeshi 551/4, Tata Mill 152/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1690xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175xd B. Burma 306, B. Burma N. I. 67/8xr Bt. Burma Pef. 5/1, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 200, New India 16/4, Shivraipur 38/8 Tata Lon Ord. 16/4, Tata Iron Defd. 51/4, Tata Hydro 735 and Scindia Steam 6/3.

LONDON, July 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £19 7/8 |
| Hong Kong Bank | £ 135 |
| National Bank | £ 45 |
| Eastern Bank | £ 6 |
| P. and O. Banking Corporation | £ 12 1/8 |
| Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay | 15/3 |

LONDON, July 17.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £128,300,000 | No change. |
| Public Deposits | £ 11,700,000 | No change. |
| Other Deposits | £ 107,400,000 | Dec. 3,500,000 |
| Govt. Securities | £ 45,200 000 | Dec. 2,900,000 |
| Other Securities | £ 70,200,000 | Inc. 200,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £ 21,800.000 | Inc. 1,100,000 |

The Bank Reserve is 18.3 per cent of the Liabilities.

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 18.

New York Market 17th July, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30.40 | July | | 30.60+20 | 31.35 | +95 |
| 25.78 | Oct. | 26.00+22 | 25.91+13 | 26.55 | +77 |
| 24.90 | Dec. | | 25.07+17 | 25.77 | +87 |
| 24.85 | Jan. | | 24.91+06 | 25.67 | +82 |
| 25.00 | Mar. | | | 25.89 | +89 |
| 26.09 | May | | | 25.97 | +88 |

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.60 (at close), owest 25.88 (11-26 a.m.), range .77 points. Continued short covering. Open buying on high temperatures Texas.

Liverpool Market, 17th July, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 12 noon | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.29 | July | | | 16.75 | +46 |
| 14.59 | Oct. | 14.87+28 | 14.86+27 | 14.93 | +34 |
| 14.21 | Jan. | 14.47+26 | 14.47+26 | 14.51 | +30 |
| 14.12 | Mar. | | | 14.41 | +29 |
| 14.02 | May | | | 14.30 | +28 |
| | Egyptian | | | | |
| 18.69 | Nov. | | | 19.10 | +41 |
| 18.42 | Jan. | | | 18.90 | +48 |

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 300,000. Light to moderate rainfall along Carolina Coast. Temperatures between 95deg. and 100deg. Western belt. Entire belt partly cloudy. (2) New York cables:—"Market reflects the beginning of realisation, which is long overdue, that it is impossible to have any weather which will be uniformly favourable, owing to the late start and irregular crop, and further that the crop is in no position to withstand even moderately bad weather. We expect a further advance. We hesitate to advise buying after to-day's upturn, but believe purchases on sharp reactions will offer opportunities to secure possibly substantial profits." (3) American crose rate 4.37 3/8. Some American buying. Trade fixing call sales. Tone of market steady. No rains Texas, some on the east. Commercial Appeal 71.4, indicates a crop of 12,440,000. Macfadden 71.9, crop 12, 545,000, Gosho 71.8, crop 12,200,900. Giles 71.4, Greenville cables: "Weather turned favourable this section yesterday. Continued hot sun should arrest insect infestation, check rank growth and permit cleaning of fields."

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3000 Bs.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for exp. 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bs.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

M.d. Americans Spot 17.12. Limited demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 2375.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 30.60. Oct. 25.90, Jan. 24.95.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 2508, Jann 2485

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.91 plus .16 |
| Aug. | 16.17 plus .20 |
| Sept. | 15.70 plus .20 |
| Oct. | 15.14 plus .21 |
| Jan. | 14.70 plus .19 |
| Mar. | 14.59 plus .18 |
| May | 14.48 plus .18 |
| Egyptian Nov. 1920, Jan. 1905. | |

### CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

| Months | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| July | 16.75 plus .46 |
| Aug. | 15.97 plus .41 |
| Sept. | 15.50 plus .38 |
| Oct. | 14.93 plus .34 |
| Nov. | 14.69 plus .39 |
| Decr. | 14.59 plus .32 |
| Jan. | 14.51 plus .30 |
| Feb. | 14.45 plus .29 |
| Mar. | 14.41 plus .29 |
| Apl. | 14.35 plus .28 |
| May | 14.30 plus .28 |
| June | 14.18 plus .27 |
| July | 14.06 plus .25 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M.G. | Bengal | "Good" 10.80 |
| M.G. | Bengal | "Fully Good" 11.20 |
| M.G. | "Fine" | 11.60 |
| No. 1 | Oomra, | "Good" 11.35 |
| No. 1 | Oomra | "Fully Good" 11.85 |
| No. 1 | Oomra | "Fine" 12.35 |
| M.G. | Broach, | "Good" 12.20 |
| M.G. | Broach | "Fully Good" 12.60 |
| M.G. | "Fine" | 13.00 |
| M.G. | Scinde, | "Good" 10.70 |
| M.G. | "Fully | Good" 11.10 |
| M.G. | Scinde | "Fine" 11.50. |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

| Month | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| July | 22.00 plus .53 |
| Aug. | 21.53 plus .53 |
| Sept. | 20.93 plus .48 |
| Oct. | 19.55 plus .40 |
| Nov. | 19.10 plus .45 |
| Decr. | 19.00 plus .45 |
| Jan. | 18.90 plus .48 |
| Feb. | 18.85 plus .49 |
| Mar. | 18.85 plus .49 |
| Apl. | 18.80 plus .47 |
| May | 18.80 plus .49 |
| June | 18.78 plus .49 |
| July | 18.79 plus .49 |

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

Future Delivery prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.57 plus .28 |
| September | 15.39 ,, .27 |
| October | 14.86 ,, .27 |
| January | 14.47 ,, .26 |
| March | 14.40 ,, .28 |
| July | 14.03 ,, .22 |

Egyptians—Nov. 18.95.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 7,000
Day's Exports to Continent 14000
Futures at New York July 31.35 plus .95
Futures at New York Octr. 26.55 plus .77
Futures at New York Decr. 25.77 plus .87
Futures at New York Jan. 25.67 plus .82
Spot Cotton at New York 32.85 plus .90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 29.50 plus .60
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 26.92 plus .58
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 25.72 plus .24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 5/8.
Silver Foreign mined 67 1/8

### CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Futures at New York:—

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 31.35 plus 95 |
| October | 26.55 ,, .77 |
| December | 25.77 ,, .87 |
| January | 25.67 ,, .82 |

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Upiands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.75 plus .46 |
| October | 14.93 ,, .34 |
| January | 14.51 ,, .30 |
| March | 14.41 ,, .29 |

### WHEAT.

LONDON, July 17.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs 51/9 J/A sellers.
Rozario Sante Fe 63½ lbs 52/9 J/A sellers.
Australian 54 J/A sellers paid buyers.
Karachi Barley 38 J/A buyers.
Choice White Karachi 52/9 J/A paid.
Soft Red Karachi 51 1/8 J/A paid buyers.
Tone of wheat:—Strong dearer on higher options adverse crop reports. Good demand.
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63½ lbs 52/6 paid for July.
Rozario Sante Fe 63½ lbs 53 5/8 paid fo July.
Wheat Two Cargoes Choice White Karachi 53/3 paid for August.

### SEEDS.

LONDON, July 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19 13/16 J/ sellers, firmer.
Cottonseed Bombay 10 3/8 J/A quoted steady.
Castorseed Bombay 28 J/A sellers. Firm harder to buy, few offers.
Toria Rapeseed £19 7/8 J/A Hamburg sellers.
Toria Rapeseed £19 3/4 Rotterdam near value.
Ferozepore Real Bold £19 3/4 J/A sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £18 7/8 J/A nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm at full prices. Not much doing.

### LINSEED.

LONDON, July 17.

Linseed Tone 21 5/8 July/August sellers.
Market closed firmer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
39/3 July Buyers.
39 3/8 September/December Buyers.

LONDON, July 17.

Advance is due to higher Argentine speculative quotations. Wheat.—The influence of the rise in Argentine and America caused a spurt in the Liverpool market on the reports of the crop in sections of Canada being beyond repair.

Business was done to-day in Linseed, Calcutta, for July/Aug. shipment to Antwerp at £21 1/4 and in Bold 4 per cent for Aug. Sept./Oct. shipment to Genoa at £20 7/8. In wheat, Cargo. Choice White Karachi for August shipment at 53/3 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice Wheat Karachi for July/August shipment at 52/4 1/2.

### JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 17.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
20/7½ August/September sellers.
20/7½ October/December sellers.
20/9 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—
20/11½ October/December sellers.
Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—
20/11½ October/December sellers.
Tone:—Quiet and nothing doing.

### RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11 3/4 Aug. Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 11 3/4 July
Tone:—Easier. More offering. Less demand. Fair business.

### METALS.

LONDON, July 17.

English Best Selected Copper £64 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 3/4
Copper Braziers £82.
Yellow Metal £7 5/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated sheets £18 3/8.
Tin Block ..... 231 1/4

### BRASS.

Bombay, July 18.

| | Per Md. | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3/4 | 65 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/2 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 63 0 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 63 0 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, July 18

| | Per Md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 69 0 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 68 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 68 0 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 67 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 67 8 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 67 8 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Panchteks Joint | | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Khai | | 65 0 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 23 0 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 63 0 0 |
| ,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 67 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 67 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4 | | 69 0 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, July 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th July 1924:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2083 | Bs. |
| Wheat | 13722 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 17646 | ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 323 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 2416 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 288 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 673 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 1558 | ,, |
| Rice | 5822 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 200 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 3615 | ,, |
| Mowraseed | 1224 | ,, |
| Gram | 3445 | ,, |
| Juwar | 1830 | ,, |
| Masur | Nil | |
| Barley | 122 | ,, |
| Bajri | 1919 | ,, |
| Coal | 2190 | Tons |

### P. HARIRAM AND CO.

OILS AND SEEDS.

Md. 1 Lbs. 28:

Cocanut Oil Cochin 8/12/0
Cocoanut Oil Bombay 8/8/0
Castor Oil Bombay, 9/8/0
Castor Oil Gujarati 9/12/0
Groundnut Oil Bombay 8/5/0
Rapeseed Oil 9.
Jingellesced Oil 9/8/0
Kardi Oil 9.
Pongamia Oil 9.
Mahura Oil 8/8/0
Linseed Raw 8.
Linseed Oil Boiled 16
4 Gallon 1 Tin.
Cylinder Oil 5 plus 12.
Ginning Oil 5 to 12.
Engine Oil 5 plus 12.
Spindle Oil 5 plus 10
Machinery Oil 5 plus 11.
White Oil A 11/0/0
White Oil B 10/8/0
White Oil C 8/0/0
Ton 1.
Crude Oil Asiatic 95.
Crude Oil Burma 72.

### MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

Continental demand was small and there has been little bear covering from China. These demands were met by moderate sales from New York. Latest reports are that monsoon is more favourable. India was a small buyer although most of their orders have been direct shipment from New York. London stocks still remains very comfortable.

## SHARE BAZAR.

18th July 1924

| | 12 to 1 O/C. | 1 to 2 O/C. | 2 to 3 O/C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 400 | .. | 400 |
| Bombay Cotton | 470 | .. | 470 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 667-8 63 12-65 | 65-666-4 | 72-8-670 |
| Century | 335-337-8-36 123 7 8 | 337-8 | 337-8 |
| Nagpur | 475-12-75-80 | 77 8-480 | 491-4 |
| Colaba | 173-12-70-71 4 | 170 | 71-4-172-8 |
| Crescent ex-divi. | 212-12-11-412 8 | 11-4-212-8 | 215 |
| Indore ex-divi. | 357-3-55-56-4 | 55-356-4 | 357-8 |
| Kohinoor | 1055 | .. | 1055 |
| New Great | 283-12-81-4-83-12 | 285 | 82-8-285 |
| Pearl ex-divi. | 503-12 500-3-12 | 500 501-4 | 2-8-505 |
| Phoenix | 432-8-27-8 | .. | 425 |
| Bharucha | .. | .. | .. |
| Simplex | 300-102-8-97-8 | 98-12-200 | 98-12-200 |
| Swan ex-divi. | 800 | .. | 800 |
| Swadesh | 542-8-35-38-12 | 42-8-545 | 57-8-552-8 |
| Pabni | 300 | .. | 302-8 |
| Fazal | 905-3-12-6-4 | 3-12-906-4 | 7-4-915 |
| Mathuradas | 280 | .. | 270 |
| Tata Mill | 152-8 | .. | 152-8 |
| Globe | 47-8 | .. | 47-8 |
| Mysore | 107-8 | .. | 106-4 |
| Madhavji | 220 | .. | 220 |
| Finlay ex-divi. | 540 | .. | 540 |
| Gokak | 97-8 | .. | 97-8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 177-8 | .. | 177-8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 127-8 | .. | 127-8 |
| Alcock | 175 | .. | 175 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 305 | .. | 300 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 93-12 | 93-12 | 93-12 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy | 67-8 | .. | 62-8 |
| Bundi Cement | 9-12 | .. | 9-8 |
| Central E. Mining | 23 | .. | 23 |
| Indian Cement | 45 | .. | 45 |
| Katni Cement Ordy. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shivrajpur | .. | .. | .. |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 16-12 | .. | 16-4 |
| Tata Steel D id. | 52-8-50 | 52-12 | 50 |

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL.

Bombay, July 18.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi:— | |
| Textile | 1 2 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 2 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 2 0 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 7 3 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 8 3 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Long Cloth + Quality | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 8 3 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 | |
| Textile (Hand) per b. | 1 7 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 6 9 |
| Phelvan | |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Pahelwan | 1 5 3 |
| Chula | 1 5 3 |
| Salita.— | |
| Pebaney per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 7 9 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | |
| Standard per piece | 6 12 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 11 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 12 0 |
| Pearl | 7 0 0 |
| Hindustan per piece | 7 4 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 12 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 12 0 |
| Black Check:— | |
| Textile per piece | 8 10 0 |
| Cabrun No. 5124:— | |
| Pearl | 12 8 0 |
| Hindustan | 12 10 0 |

### FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, July 18.

| | Wallace | Bombay | Union |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine | 20-0-0 | 19-0-0 | 19-0-0 |
| House-hold | 19-4-0 | 18-8-0 | 18-4-0 |
| Export | 19-0-0 | 18-0-0 | 18-0-0 |
| Ata | 14-4-0 | 14-0-0 | 14-0-0 |
| Bran, Course | 0-14-0 | 0-14-0 | 0-14-0 |
| Bran, Fine | 0-15-0 | 0-15-0 | 0-15-0 |
| Soji | 20-0-0 | 19-0-0 | 19-0-0 |
| Rawa | 18-8-0 | 18-0-0 | 18-0-0 |


## AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**LAUWAS** (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

**SUTTERFENNY** (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

**HALWAS** of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Delta" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.

Informal meeting of B. P. C. C. Dist., C. C.'s and Taluka C. C.'s Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali's Drama "Ekahee Paisa." Elphinstone Theatre, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 20.

Public meeting re: Surat and Dhandhuka Municipal affairs, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Sjt. V. J. Patel to preside.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h 19m
July 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 11m Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 24 (Thurs.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h.17m.
July 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th July 1924, to 6 a.m. of 18th July, 1924:

Small-pox attacks 2, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, deaths 2.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 85

## MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Muslim Students' Union will be held in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea-Face, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Union, will preside.

## BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, the subject for the class will be "The first Buddhist Missionaries in Ceylon and their works."

## "HARI KIRTAN" BY A LADY.

Under the auspices of the Carya Mahila Samaj Miss Vasanticabai Garud will perform a 'Hari Kirtan' to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Ram Mohan Ashram near Prarthana Mandir. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Owing to serious breakdown of West Coast lines telegrams to places in South Kanara, Nilgiris, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are subject to delay.

## LOK. TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will deliver a public lecture on "Tilak Anniversary" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Sri ram Hall of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. All are cordially invited to attend.

## THE CONVENTION CLUB.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Convention Club, Santa Cruz, will be held at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at "Villier Villa." Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., will read a paper on "A Municipality for Santa Cruz" and discussion will follow. All are cordially invited to attend.

## WEEKLY DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum on Sunday the 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. V. D. Kelker at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

## BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE, VOLUNTEER BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of all the Sahayaks and Members (Pledged) will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" carrying Bombay Mails of 12th instant ex S.S. "China" left Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 18th instant.

## MEETING RE. RENT ACT.

Under the auspices of the Pimplewadi Tenants' Association a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to request the Government to further extend the period of the Rent Act. Mr. J. M. Mehta will preside.

## SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round has been arranged in B and C Wards of the city on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). The party will start from the League's Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Those interested in the Sanitation of the city are requested to accompany the round.

## RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar Road. The Swami will deliver a public discourse on "Vedanta in practical life" at 6 p.m. to-morrow at Kunj Bhavan, Parel.

## LECTURE ON CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. S. Sahasrabudhe B.A. on "Co-operation" to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Parel Settlement. Mr. Govind Laduji Angane will preside. All are requested to attend the lecture.

## UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY.

Members of the Universal Helping Society will start to-morrow (Sunday), by 7-45 a.m. train from Victoria Terminus Station for Lonavla to see (1) the Valwan Lake and (2) Bhossi Lake supplying waters to the Khapoli Electric Power House possessed by the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Co., Ltd. After seeing the lakes and "Echo Point," Mr. Luckmidas Mcolji will deliver a public lecture on "What India Possesses."

## PARSI DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Dr. Kaikhushro K. Dadachanji will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "The Parsi Divorce Law Reform" (Second Part) at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden will preside. After the lecture questions on the subject will be answered.

## WOMEN AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe B.A. of the S. S. League on "Women and the Co-operative movement" to-day, (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Bombay Workmen's Institute, Parel, Poibavi. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A., has kindly consented to preside. Ladies are cordially requested to attend.

## CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, a meeting will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. to consider the Co-operative Societies Bill, which is to be introduced in the next sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. All members of the Central Co-operative Institute and others interested in the Co-operative Movement are cordially invited to attend.

## S. I. CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY

The Secretary of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd., Matunga is glad to inform the South Indian Residents in Bombay that though this Society has started very recently, it has commenced its work of supply of provisions to its members, right earnestly, from March last and the supply is considerably increasing every month. Honorary workers of the Committee are practically "sacrificing" their enormous and valuable time and energy for the welfare of the public. Hence the Secretary hopes that the South Indian Residents in Bombay, will co-operate with the Society and thus bring it to a grand success.

## RECIPROCATION OF ID GREETINGS.

The following gentlemen have replied to the cablegrams sent by Maulana Shaukat Ali, President Central Khilafat Committee on the occasion of Iduzzuha.

(1) Cairo—Deepest thanks.—Zaghloul.

(2) Alexandria.—Please receive with Indian brothers our most sincere thanks and best wishes for future Islam.—Omar Toussoun.

(3) Jerusalem.—Palestine Muslims reciprocally send warmest greetings to their Indian brothers, heroes of Islam and its standard bearers assuring them that noble example of Prophet wholeheartedly manifested by Muslim world. Iduzzuha feast commemoration will greatly inspire Muslims to achieve widespread devotions which triumphantly free Islam from internal, external difficulties thus constructing cherished pan-Islamic solidarity.

Amin Elhuseini,
President, Supreme Muslim Council.

## PUBLIC LECTURES ON CO-OPERATION.

The Annual series of English lectures on co-operative subjects under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute will begin this year on the 21st July and end on the 21st July 1924. The lectures will be delivered at the University Building Lecture Hall, ground floor South Wing. The lecturers will include men of conspicuous learning and ability. Two lectures will be held every day from 5 to 7-30 p.m. with half an hour's interval between them. The lectures are open to college students and the general public. It is hoped that all those who take interest in the subject will make it a point to take advantage of the unique opportunity of studying the co-operative movement. Further information regarding this series may be obtained from the office of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, July 18.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday, 19th. Music by the Bomay Chamber Orchestra under Mr. E. Bohr. Vocalist Mr. A. H. Chilton. At the Pianoforte Mrs. L. W. Rigby.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture. "Orpheus in der Unterwolt," Offenbach.
2. Gondoliera. Meyer-Helmund.
3. Song. "Siciliana". Mascagni.
4. Quintet from "Die Meistersinger", Wagner.
5. Aria from "Pagliacci" "On with the Motly" Leoncavallo.
6. Marmeindes Luftchen. Jensen.
7. Gavotte "La Reine et le Borger" Wachs

News Bulletin supplied by Reuter and the Associated Press of India.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Jutes opened firm and rates for speculative shares were maintained owing to more support from operators. The higher denominations were also strong with more buyers in evidence. In cottons though Agra United kept steady Dunbar noted a drop of ten points. In coals Mosoonda and Hyadee continued to find buyers and the rest of the stocks dealt in revealed a steady tone. Teas were a firm market in response to good outside support. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel was steady with some enquiry for Indian Standard Wagon and Marchalls. A parcel of G. A. Achard changed hands at Rs. 27 and Lever Brothers preference also met with some demand. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/16, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17 86/12, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 25/4. Imperial Bank of India fully paid 1377.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 58, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 118.

Cotton:—Agra United 3/4. Dunbar 169.

Jutes:—Albion 483, Alliance 558, do pref. 97, Anglo India 381, Auckland 235, do pref. 104, Barnagore 156, Birla 10/8, Budge Budge 453, Cheviot 285, Clive 42/8, Craig 7/10, Dalhousie 422/8, Delta 500, Empire 58/8, Fort Willian 344, Howrah 45/6, Kamarhatty 588, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 330/8, Lothian 421, National 300, Northbrook 60/8, Nuddea 51, Orient 223, Presidency 8/10, Standard 430, Union 550.

Coals:—Bansra 11/8, Equitable 21/4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 20, Neetooria Re. 1, New Beerbhoom 37/8, Raneegunge 47/8.

Miscellaneous:—Nagpur Clay Re. 1, Lever Brothers pref. 8/14, Indian Iron and Steel 36/8, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 22/8, Marshall and Co. 4/2, G. A. Achard 37, Jessinia Mjnorals Mining 5/2, Howrah Oil 10, Mathurapur Zemindary Re 1, India General Navigation 10t.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 158, Betjan 24/12, Central Cachar 104, Dhunseri 6/4, Dufflaghur 12/8, East India 18/8, Gulma 14/4, Hanmutty 29/4, Hattikhira 26/12, New Furupbari 11/2, New Terai 21/8, Rajabari 15/8, Rotema 16/4, Tengpani 15/4, Tumsong 174.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven thirty-second pence.

## ARREST OF A MILLIONAIRE.

### ALLEGED COMPLICITY WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A thorough investigation is going on into the dacoities that have from time to time been committed in the suburbs. The principal ringleaders have been arrested by the Sub urban Police with the help of the Bombay City Police. One or two other very important arrests have been made. A millionaire of Bombay who is a well-known merchant, it is said, was recently arrested by the Bandra Police and handed over to the C. I. D. Poona for enquiry.

# BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

## RESULTS OF FINAL M. B. B. S.

The following are the results of the M.B. B.S. Examination of the Bombay University held in June 1924:—

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, ETC.

Scholarships, Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—

The Charles Morehead Prize and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal—Stanislaus Patrao.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize—Mahomedkhan Azizkhan.

The Queen Empress Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund, the Lady Reay Silver Medal and the Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama Gold Medal—Meherbanoo Pirojshah Bharucha.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.—Abdulla Karmally.

Before offering themselves as candidates seeking admission to the degrees of M.B., B.S. the following successful candidates must produce a certificate from the Dean, Grant Medical College, to the effect that they have completed the full complement of 20 labour cases demanded by the regulations:—Mahomedkhan Azizkhan, H. T. Desai, P. N. Gokhale R. K. Joshi, R. V. Kolyanpurkar, Abdulla Karmally and N. R. Thosar.

CLASS II (PASSED WHOLE EXAM.)

M Azizkhan; S P Bhacca; M P Bharucha; J R Daruwala; R T Desai; C G Gandhi; N Gokhale; N M Hodivala; K V Joglekar; R K Joshi; H M Kalapesi; R V Kalyanpurkar; V W Kanitkar; A Karmally; D G Khare; G K Kinare; K V Kore; R N Mehta; F M Meswani; G S Pamnani; S Patrao; K C Rehamwala; S M Ruwala; L B Shrikhande; P G Shukla; V A Sohoni; R Suri; N R Thosar; H M Trilokekar; P G Vartak; E Q L Martins; D D Mathur; R M Narvekar; H G Patel; S S Shavaksha; C S Tamboli; M Viegas; N N Akadas.

PASS (PASSED WHOLE EXAM.)

A Arora; V M Bhayani; G D Killawala; D S Maindargi; B C Majra; H G Nigudkar; I P Oza; B B Patel; S Y Tilak; K V Adalja; F M Cooper; F C C A DaCunha; S G Desai; B R Irani; A H Mirchandani; S M Patwardhan; N C Ramchandani; Y A Samant; S R Yeruva; V N Deo; S N Gadgil; J G Kshatri; D G Mohile; H Rao; D R Shah; D K Gadre; V R Gadre; B R Haveliwala; A W Lisboa; T Philip; F C Vas; J P Mampilly; P M Amin; K V Gugalia; M N Kalbag; G D Khandekar; T M Sodah.

PASSED IN PART I AND TWO SUBJECTS OF PART II.

R L Amin; A D Balani; R B Bookbinder; V U Chitale; N V Dave; P G Gogte; P G Golierkeri; G S Kelkar; S P Notani; S F Udwadia; B N Vaidya; T B Watve.

PASSED IN PART II AND THREE SUBJECTS OF PART I.

L M Bengale; J C Chhaya; N L Dhruva F Dias; B B Dikshit; S S Ghandhy; K Kamlaparkar; J M Kotwal; E B Mody; Narayan Rao; H D Patel; K S Raje; G Vaishnav.

PASSED IN PART II.

B R Anjaria; S S Apte; K D Burjobehram; V P Dandekar; H V Desai; M V Dharamsey; N G Gandhi; N K Kanivar; P H Karamchandani; S J Karapurkar; R J Kova; N A Kulkarni; M D Lathigara; A S Madan; P V Mandlik; N T Merwade; G S Navalkar; M A Paranjpe; V O Sheth; P C Sunderam; S M Thadhani; C C Thakare; N M Vora; N B Desai; S R Mandapati.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### RASH DRIVING.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. O. N. Khandalawalla. Deputy Inspector Harrisson cuharged Nizamuddin Khairuddin a motor-car driver with rash and negligent driving on Thursday night.

The evidence showed that the accused was driving his motor car along Hughes Road towards Kemp and Co., when he collided his car with another car coming from the opposite direction in an attempt to overtake a car ahead of him. The driver of the other car, Soma Vishnu received some injuries and his car, too, was damaged to some extent.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

### BILL COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

Before Mr. P. H. P. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Kent charged Kantilal Manibl with criminal breach of trust.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a bill collector by Mr. Ranchoddas Kesavji, a cloth merchant at Champa Gully. He collected Rs. 3,551 from three of the customers and did not go to his master's 'pedhi'. After a complaint was lodged with the police, the accused voluntarily surrendered himself and returned Rs. 3,289.

In his defence, the accused stated that he had drawn Rs. 100 less from a customer by mistake and was afraid to face his master.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 100 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

### PATHAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an enquest on Friday touching the death of Himatshah (47) a Pathan, who was brought from Kandivli to Bombay in a serious condition, and succumbed to the injuries in the J. J. Hospital. It appeared the deceased was working in a stone quarry in Kandivli and on Thursday he accidentally fell down receiving serious injuries to his head and feet. He was brought in an unconscious condition to Bombay and removed to J. J. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### STRUCK OF WORKMEN.

About 100 workmen of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., situate at Mazagaon, struck work on Friday, demanding an increase in their wages.

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' WOES.

The question of the woes of Indian Railway Passengers is prominently brought to notice by the play "Punjab Mail," which is being staged by the Natyakala-pravartak Sangit Mandali. The drama throws much useful light on the mentality of a large part of railway servants in India and shows up some of the evils of the existing system, under which the poor Indian railway passenger is entirely at the mercy of the railway servants. The plot is good and the acting, the music and the stage-setting alike leave nothing to be desired. The other drama "Ekahee Paisa" staged by the same Company is full of patriotic *motif* and has already attracted crowded houses.

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

## "WHEN A MAN MARRIES."

AMUSING COMEDY AT THE EXCELSIOR.—"When a man marries his troubles begin." That is the lesson of the comedy which is being featured at the Excelsior Theatre. "Marry the Poor Girl" is the title. It is a tale of a man who did it, learned to regret it, and later to thank his lucky stars that he did. It is a comedy which is spicy and saucy, and in the leading role are Mr. and Mrs. Carter de Haven.

Further to describe this amusing farce, it is "a merry mix up, a bit of the boudoir," lace lingerie, lilies and complications, merry chases, merry faces, marriage jazz, wedding bells rice and old shoes; a big lavish production made for laughing purposes only, a comedy of errors before the knot was tied."

With this comedy there are being shown a two part comedy, "Jail Birds," and a film of "Don Juan."

"THE QUAINTS" ARE COMING.—R. B. Salisbury and his merry company of performers are announced to pay a farewell visit to the Excelsior commencing next Wednesday, when they will open with a production entirely new to Bombay "As You Like It." This was pronounced a great success in Calcutta last week and was retained on the bill for four nights. It is an entertainment on the lines of the Co-Optimists, with apologies to Shakespeare. It will be presented in Bombay on Wednesday and Thursday and at the matinee on the Sunday following.

On Saturday "The Quaints" will present "The Nine O'Clock Revue" (second edition), which it is promised will be a bigger success than ever; on Monday "Silhouettes"; on Tuesday, "Wanted a Smile"; and for the farewell performance on Wednesday, "Underground to Anywhere," which introduces that well known fruity effort—"Yes; We have no ——."

Several new numbers have been introduced into the company's repertoire, and as the appearance in Bombay of "The Quaints" is the first theatre attraction for several months and the last for several months more the season, though a brief one, should be a very successful one.

THE EMPIRE.—At the Empire Theatre there are being shown, in addition to the Pathe Gazette, a film of the winter sports in Switzerland and another of a dramatic story the scene of which is for the most part laid on a beautiful tropical island. "The Woman God Changed" is the title, and it tells of a dancing girl who killed her husband, was with a detective who was taking her back to justice the sole survivor of a shipwreck, and was so changed by contact for several months on a tropical island with a man of character that she completely changed and ultimately married him. One of the most striking of the scenes in the films is the burning of a steamer following upon an explosion.

THE EMPRESS.—"The Dancer of the Nile," the film which has been shown during the past week at the Empire, is now being shown at the Empress. The scenes of the film are laid in the period of Tut-Ankh-Amen more than three thousand years ago, and the result is an elaborate production in which there are mammoth and expensive settings. There is, in addition, a striking story. "The Dancer of the Nile" may not be a film which will appeal to many people, but it will appeal to those who usually go to the Empress.

PATHE CINEMA.—The second programme of Pathe Cinema is rather on the heavy side, and thus offers a strong contrast to the first one which was of a light variety. The star film "Woman to Woman" based on the play by Michael Morton, is a production, much above the average. In some ways it is a spectacular production but the producer never sets out to give spectacles for their own sake. In every case they are an intrinsic part of the story. In this film the story is the thing, and that is why it is such an unusually good film. The plot is both logical and inevitable. The heroine a French dancer falls in love with an English Officer during the War only to lose him in a few days. He goes back to the firing line suffers from shell-shock and so far forgets his past that he marries another woman at the end of the War. The dancer waits for him, but does not meet him again until, they recognise each other many years after in London—many years afterwards, when she presents to him their son. It is difficult position and there is a startlingly dramatic finish.

Another adventure of "Felix" the famous cat and the Pathe Gazette are also included in the programme.

The management, in response to popular desire have altered the time of their shows which is now as follows—Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m. Other shows throughout the week at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END CINEMA.—"Who's guilty?" This is the question that agitates the audience until the very last in one of the strangest mystery plays ever seen on the screen. The solution comes in a dramatic climax as surprising as it is sensational. The play is "The Acquittal." Universal's super-Jewel production of Rita Weiman's famous stage play, being shown at the West-End Cinema tonight and this week, Norman Kerry and Claire Windsor, with an all-star cast, enact the tale.

The unique play unfolds its story by picturing the evidence of witnesses. As each witness takes the stand, his testimony is portrayed in screen action. The handling of these remarkable "cut-backs" is one of the most peculiar problems the Universal City producers ever faced, and the result is one of the outstanding Universal-Jewel features of the season.

YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI:—Prof. S. R. Sirnaik, who has been in our midst with his troupe of actors for the last two months staging Hindi and Mahrathi dramas with great success in the Bombay Theatre, appears for the first time on the Bombay stage as a Hero in the role of "Dhaervadhar" in Manapaman. Prof. Sirnaik, we are sure will be a success as a hero as he had been in the past as a heroine. His songs are melodious and much appreciated by the public and as such require no special mention. To-day and To-morrow the company will stage their popular play "Manapaman," at 8-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively.

### MR. HORNIMAN BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Yeshwant Sangit Mandali will stage "Sawbadhra" on Thursday, the 24th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Dushash Theatre (Charni Road), near Kama Bagh, in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman. When, Prof. Sirnaik will sing special songs.

### IN AID OF NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The Bhonsle Sangit Mandali will stage at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road on the 22nd a new play written by Prof. W. G. Shetye, of the National Arts College, entitled "Ram-Rahim" dealing with cow protection and Hindu Muslim-unity a throny problem that is so much engaging the attention of the leaders of both the communities of India. The drama has won a considerable amount of popularity of the theatre-going public. The performance on the 22nd instant will be staged in aid of the National Education Board, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and as such the public will be helping the cause of edgeation by booking their seats for the show at the Bombay Theatre.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 18.

S S. Caledonia, Jankins, London.
S S Goalpara, Levy, Calcutta.
S S Pilsna, Eunica, Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Harvra, Nethingby, Colombo.
S S Jalaveera, Roy, Moulmein.
S S Delta, Brooks, London.

## DEPARTURES.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer:—Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer:—Modassa for Antwerp.
Steamer:—Caledonia for London.
Steamer:—Vita for Persian Gulf.
Steamer:—Kondakirk for Calcutta.

S S Caledonia the P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 Capt. K Genkins arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 3rd instant a general cargo and 100 passengers.

S S Goalpara the B I S N Coy's steamer Goalpara of 3216 tons Capt. H Levy arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with general cargo.

S S Pilsna the Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Pilsna of 7020 tons Capt. T Ennica arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Delta the P and O S N Coy's steamer Delta 4720 tons Capt. C Brooks will sail today from Ballard Pier Station at 1 p.m. for London with the Homewards mails general cargo and passengers.

## EXPORTS.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—56 bales wool R Veerchand; 125 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.; 9 bales cotton, Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—4 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Delta for London:—5 bundles woollen carpets, Amin Azizullahoff; 16 bundles cotton Lanley and Co.; 1 cwt ivory A Laljee and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwt rape seed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, M Amersey & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 600 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 500 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 715 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 110 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co., 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Modasa for Hull:—1000 cwt groundnut oil cake J Permanend and Co.; 1000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.; 50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.; 8000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 900 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 1000 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 4004 cwt linseed, Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 5021 cwt. poppy seed, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—8 cwt buffalo horns S H Mahamedjee and Co. 2500 cwt round nut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co, 55 bales cotton C Perai and Co. 5cases cassings S M Haji Kadarbaksh.

S S Reichenfels for Antwerp:—10 bales goat hair, S H Mahamedjee and Co.; 30 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam—110 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Reichenfels for Hull:—6000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong: 150 bales cotton Currumbhoy and Co, 26 cwt jardaloo, M E A Tayebkhan; 8 cwt khismiss, M E A Tayebkhan, 13 cwt jardaloo, N C Bhisania and Co.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton; Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia Ltd.

## IMPORTS.

July 18.

S S Modasa, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London:—44 casks tallow, 84 bales clothing, 63 bales paper, 96 cases paper, 10 cases toilet preparations, 36 cases gripe water, 14 cases advertising matter 12 cases corn flour 55 cases castor oil, 164 cases Wine, 2 Hhds Wine, 138 cases Medicines, 440 cases soap, 7 cases art silk yarn, 141 coils steel hooping, 3116 plates spelter, 21 cases vinegar, 5 casks vinegar, 10 cases herrings, 21 cases confectionery, 217 cases Horlick's malted milk, 11 cases Olive Oil, 29 cases Perfumery, 12 cases Table Salt, 50 kegs borax, 30 cases boot polish, 5 cases Lubricating Oil, 12 cases Liquor, 16 cases Whisky, 15 cases Brandy 235 cases Gin, 52 cases colours, 30 cases Paint 70 drums paint; 1887 kegs paint, 18 cases embrocation, 76 cases Biscuits, 41 cases Varnish, 170 drums Varnish, 26 cases Nails, 72 cases Folding Chairs, 100 cases Fruit Salt, 18 cases Folding of Paris; 350 sacks Double Whiting 1080 Sleepers, 700 cases Wincarnis, 151 cases railway tickets, 11 cases Glue, 40 tins Glue, 16 cases Oil stores, 25 cases cordials 23 cases Antifriction metal; 23 cases Sauce 95 cases Cyder 15 cases milk food, 55 coils copper wire, 12 cases zinc sheets, 45 drums blacking, 50 drums linseed oil, 890 pieces stoneware jars 40 bags Asbestos cement, 50 casks Asphaltic Roofing.

From Middlesborough—1000 bundles galv. C. sheets, 1579 steel plates, 10212 bundles fish plates, 500 steel rails, 8729 cast iron pot sleepers.

From Antwerp:—29 cases cheese, 23 cases wine, 12 bags bolts and nuts, 200 coils galv. iron wire, 50 J. tubes 14 cases playing cards, 7 cases copper wire, 493 iron pipes 45 cases paper, 160 bags stoves 800 bags railway spikes 300 bundles steel rods, 100 steel sheets, 2240 steel bars, 40 crates tiles.

From Port Said—12 packages Arsenic, 36 boles cotton.

S S Tamba Maru Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Nagoya:—85 bales shirting, 168 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases enamelled ware, 415 cases Porcelain.

From Osaka:—290 bales shirting, 53 cases shirting 33 cases cotton yarn, 566 bales cotton yarn 20 cases striped checks, 109 cases striped drill, 23 cases leather belt 15 cases bobbins 10 cases silk yarn, 700 cases brass circles 37 bales mercerized yarn, 9 cases mercerised yarn, 6 cases pearl buttons, 45 cases Glass Beads, 40 enamelled ware.

From Kobe:—13 cases tinware, 124 cases cotton Hosiery, 13 cases cotton goods, 54 cases enamelled ware 227 cases safety matches, 80 cases toys, 50 cases non-poisonous matches, 20 bales straw matting, 4 0cases porcelain, 35 cases celluloid bangles, 25 packages sulphur crystle 71 cases silk yarn, 131 cases silk goods 10 cases sewing thread, 465 bales cotton sheeting, 125 bales cotton yarn, 14 cases cotton dr.. 150 bags dry ginger.

From Tokyo:—81 bales cotton yarn, 11 cases toys.

From Moji:—45 bales cotton yarn, 155 bales cotton sheeting.

From Hongkong:—580 bundles earthen ware, 150 coils rope.

From Singapore:—400 bags sago flour, 486 bags betel nuts, 29 bags coffee, 811 bundles rattans, 12 drums lubricating oil.

From Penang:—55 slabs Tin 132 bags Pearl Tapioca, 40 bags split of Nut.

From Colombo:—51 chests Tea, 250 bags Copra, 21 bundles Empty Gunnies.

From Yokohama:—10 cases silk yarn.

S S. Aussa. Agents Lloyd Triestino.

From Java—16986 sugar.

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# SPORTING NEWS.

## ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, July 17.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which started yesterday:—

Rain interfered everywhere with play.

Gentlemen versus Players:—The players scored 514 in the first innings. Tate making 50 and Kilner 113. Gents made 130 in the first innings. Freeman took 6 for 52.

Sussex versus Essex.—Essex made 354 in the first innings. Roberts took 5 for 89. Sussex have scored 146 for 8.

Kent versus Gloucester.—Kent made 295 in the first innings Seymour scoring 145.

There was no play between Somerset and Yorkshire.

Hampshire Versus Northampton.—Hampshire scored 193 in the first innings. Jupp took 8 for 37. Northants have made 61 for 1.

Lancashire Versus South Africans.—Lancashire scored 445 for 6 in the first innings and declared Watson making 63 and Hopwood 105. not out. South Africans have made 47 for 1.

## BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 17.

At Bisley to-day South Africa won the Mackinnon Cup with score of 552 and 522 making total of 1074. Australia scored 1052, England 1041 and Scotland 1036.—Reuter.

## OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—Lawn Tennis rowing and swimming constituted to-day's programme in the Olympic Games. In the Men's Singles of Lawn Tennis Richards, Cochet Demorpurgo and Borotra have entered semifinal and Miss Mckane who defeated Mrs. Jessup has qualified for semifinal of the Ladies' Singles.

The following were the results:—

Lawn Tennis. Mens Singles. Fifth Round.—Richards (U. S. A.) beat Lacoste (France) 8/6, 4/6, 1/6, 6/2, 6/3; Cochet (France) beat Williams (U. S. A.) 5/7, 6/3, 6/2, 6/4; Demorpurgo (Italy) beat Harada (Japan) 6/4, 6/1, 6/1; Borotra (France) beat Jacob (India) 4/6, 6/4, 7/5, 6/3.

Ladies' Singles. Fourth Round.—Miss McKane (Britain) beat Mrs. Jessup (U S A) 6/2, 6/0.

Rowing.—Single Sculls. Final.—Beresford (Britain) 1; Gilmore (U S A) 2; Schneider (Switzerland) 3. Won by two lengths.

Paris. Final.—Holland 1; France 2; Won by half length.

Fours With Cox. Final.—Switzerland 1; France 2. Won by half length.

Coxwainless Fours. Final.—Great Britain (Third Trinity, Cambridge) 1; Canada 2. Won by three quarters of length.

Eights. Final.—U S A 1; Canada 2; Italy 3; Britain 4. Won by five lengths.

Double Sculls. Final.—U S A 1; France 2. Won easily.

Pairs With Cox. Final. Switzerland 1; Italy 2. Won by forty centimetres.

Natation. 200 Metres Breaststroke. Final.—Skotch (U S A) 1; Decombe (Belgium) 2; Kirschbaum (U S A) 3. Time.—Two minutes fifty-six and three-fifths seconds.

Springboard Diving. Final.—White (U S A) 1; Desjardins (U S A) 2; Pinkston (U S A) 3.—Reuter.

## FRENCH AVIATORS' RECORD.

### REMAIN IN AIR FOR 37 HRS. 39 MTS.

Paris.—The Havas Agency message says: In spite of a very bad weather, two French Airman MM. Drouhin and Coupet remained in the air 37 hours 50 minutes and ten seconds without replenishing petrol supplies, thus breaking the record established by the American in 1923 who remained in air 36 hours 4 minutes and 34 seconds. MM. Drouhin and Coupet were compelled to land owing to a severe storm though they had sufficient petrol for another eight hours. The air plane carried 6500 kilos deal-weight.—Reuter.

## EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

### TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal of Bombay, a public meeting of all communities will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for requesting Government for the extension of the Rent Act upto the end of 1930. Dastur Rustomji Edulji Sanjane B.A., Deputy Head Priest of the Parsis will preside, and Dr. Velkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. Manekji K. Patel, Baloobhai T. Desai, B. F. Bharucha, E. R. Gohdle, U. K. Oze, M. H. Dadachanji, Kavas Talyarkhan Pleader, K. J

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(Edited by L. G. KHARE)

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JULY, 19, 1924.

## A MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

It is the inherent vice or peculiarity of Moderatism that in its anxiety to demand what can very easily be accomplished, it is apt to overlook what is really necessary. Practicability being its great god, principle seems to be merely an accessory in the worship. The best illustration of this is provided by the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of a mercantile marine for India which has just been published. That India needs a mercantile marine of her own, that in the absence of such an instrument she is drained every year to the extent of 30 to 50 crores of rupees for the benefit of the foreigner, are propositions which need hardly any argument to support them at this time of the day. But being precluded from discussing the question of the necessity of an Indian Mercantile Marine,—the Legislature having by its resolution made it impossible for the Committee to go into that question,—the Committee have proceeded in a manner that, if not quite apologetic, reveals such an anxiety on their part that the horse appears before the cart that they have sometimes forgotten to see that the cart at least is there. Thus, for example, the Committee very elaborately work out a scheme for nautical education in India for the youths of his country with a view to provide Indian officers and engineers for an Indian mercantile marine when that comes into being. It is, of course, impossible to deny the necessity of training up officers and men to man our ships when we get them, though we need not adopt the principle of Sir Arthur Froom's minute of dissent in which he says: "I cannot agree that ships owned by Indians and managed by Indians could rightly be described as belonging to an Indian Mercantile Marine so long as they were officered in both the deck and engine-room departments by other than Indians." Sir Arthur has eased his conscience by writing this minute; but the real point at issue, which he and his colleagues seem to have missed, is that the Indian mercantile marine is desired to be created to-day primarily because without it the country is being drained every year to the tune of 30 crores or more; and that this drain can be avoided by getting the ships doing Indian business in Indian hands as far as ownership and management are concerned, so that profits of the business, now utterly denied to the Indians, should remain in the country. From this viewpoint, the training up of an adequate staff is a secondary question, which, of course, cannot be ignored; but which can also not be regarded as the *sine qua non* of a truly Indian Mercantile Marine. In the scheme of training up Indian youths to the profession of the sea, as elaborated by the Committee, care is taken to make the scheme practical and workmanlike, which promises good results within a reasonably short time. Without quarrelling with the Committee's suggestion for establishing a training ship in Indian waters, preferably in Bombay, it may yet be pointed out that the Committee's dictum that "it should not be necessary to send Indian lads to England to undergo their nautical training" is so peculiary worded as to cause more than one suspicion of its meaning. We may agree that it *should never* be necessary to have any complement of any department of our educational organisation outside this country; but that does not alter the fact that in many departments India does not now possess, and is not likely for some time yet to come to possess satisfactory organisations and facilities for higher education. In this very instance, the scheme suggested and outlined by the Committee, even if it be ample for the requirements of a mercantile marine, is sadly wanting in the requirements of a Royal Navy. The Committee do not consider—it was not their business to consider,—the problem of staffing and manning an Indian Navy when that service comes into being; but, by parity of reasoning with their own principles, we do not see why the naval aspect of the nautical education should be ignored. And for either purely commercial or fighting marine, the best and fullest educational facilities must, for some time to come at least, be outside India. It is, therefore, impossible to endorse the view that Indian students should not be sent with the help of State scholarships to England or any other country which would provide them with the best marine education.

For the rest, the Committee have, indeed, paid good attention to see that their recommendations are sound and practical, including the question of finding employment for the youths turned out of the Indian nautical academy. It is to be wished they had been equally painstaking with regard to the institution of the Indian mercantile marine within the shortest period of time. It is the inherent misfortune of India to-day that the character and antecedents of her existing Government exposes the latter to such just and deep suspicion of anti-Indian sympathies and proclivities, that the soundest and most radical remedies for many of her economic evils cannot be boldly put forth. All trouble about bringing into being a mercantile marine for India, in the shortest possible time, would be avoided, could we but frankly put forth the idea of a nationalised mercantile marine, owned and managed, on the analogy of the inland means of transport,—the Railways,—by the Government of India in trust for and on behalf of the people of India. But the Government of India as constituted to-day do not deserve the trust of the Indian people and cannot enjoy their confidence enough to indulge safely in such experiments. It is easy as easy can be since, with the present slump in the shipping world, good serviceable vessels can be purchased, in number and quality enough to meet the needs of the Indian coastal and foreign trade, both for passenger and cargo service; for a total outlay of 15 to 20 crores of rupees,—a sum far below the cost of a railway of any considerable dimensions, a sum equal to the capital outlay on a single iron and steel works in the country itself. Twenty crores for this purpose is not beyond the credit of India to raise in a given year, when she could raise under the stress of the war fifty crores within her own frontiers. But this radical and simple remedy is out of the question in view of the unavoidable distrust with which the Government of India are necessarily viewed by the people of India; and we have perforce to fall back on such petty expedients as the licensing system for the coastal trade as suggested by this Committee. The perpetration of the principle of private enterprise in such essential services of public utilities is a double penalty upon India resulting from the accident of her present Government's character, composition, and antecedents. We shall have to institute indispensable accessories for the national economic development by means of slow, roundabout and wasteful methods, and when the final consummations of Swaraj is reached we may have to "compensate" the private capitalists who get entrenched in such positions as these. Recognising, however, the futility, in present circumstances, of the suggestion for a complete State-owned and State-managed mercantile marine for India, we must next examine if the Committee's recommendations are likely to secure the end held in view by all true well-wishers of India. The one constructive recommendation in favour of the development of an Indian mercantile marine is in connection with the reservation of the coasting trade, of course under strict conditions, to Indian or Indianised vessels. The Committee's definition of the latter requires that the ship demanding license for coasting trade must be registered in India; must be owned and managed by individual Indians or by joint stock companies registered in India with rupee capital, with a majority of Indians on its directorates and with a majority of shares held by Indians (in neither case the exact percentage being stated); and that the management of such companies should be predominantly in Indian hands. By this means they hope to bring about "an *eventual* reservation of the Indian coasting trade" for an Indian mercantile marine, defined as above, under a system of licenses. The committee have carefully omitted to state how many years would be required to realise the most modest dream of Indian-owned, Indian-manned and Indian-managed vessels exclusively doing the coasting trade of the country; but, judging from their calculations for training up Indian deck and engine-room officers, we would be lucky, on this basis, if we get a wholly Indian mercantile marine even for coastal purposes in less than fifteen years from now. True, the Committee have thrown out a broad hint about purchasing one of the existing lines of steamers engaged in the coasting trade of India; but they add that they have not sounded the company. In the absence of such measures of rapid and intensive development, we can hardly entertain any hope of an early realisation of India's national ambitions. The Committee have disdained to consider all other methods of encouraging or expediting the growth of an Indian mercantile marine. Mail subsidies are, indeed, noted, as an expedient; but the carriage of Government stores and troops, or the preferential treatment in the general customs schedule of the country of goods brought in Indian bottoms has been systematically cold-shouldered. In the conditions attached to the grant of licenses for trading on the coast of India, the discretion to deal with such grave questions of public policy like deferred rebates vested in the licensing authority appears to us a grave blunder, which must be avoided in any measure that the Legislature may pass on the basis of these recommendations. Finally, the chapter on the encouragement of self-propelled ship-building in India is the briefest and most disappointing in the whole report. The Committee seem to have been fascinated by the greater immediate importance of an Indian-owned and Indian-manned marine. The basis of that marine and the guarantee of its continued existence have not been adequately considered; any more than the still more important though remote question of creating an Indian navy. For the latter, however, the Committee cannot be blamed; especially as their concluding chapter does make a reference to the impending transformation of the Royal Indian Marine. But the former is a grievous defect which must be remedied at the earliest moment if a really permanent and efficient Indian mercantile marine is to be created.

## THE CONVENTION AND OURSELVES.

Our readers must have found it a somewhat trying task to follow Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth through the self-contradictory criticisms which he levelled at us because of our Note on Mr. Arundale's speech at Santa Cruz. Mr. Mavji complains that we have been treating Mrs. Besant's Convention as "beneath contempt" and as "not worth mentioning" and then he proceeds to disprove his statement by citing the number of occasions when we have noticed the progress of the Convention movement! Mr. Mavji mentions at least four important occasions when we dealt with the Convention. If Mr. Mavji will take the trouble to go through the file of "The Chronicle" or even of "New India" he will discover many more occasions when we have noticed the Convention, and will realise how unfounded and unfair his charge against us is, that we have neglected to notice the Convention movement. It would seem that Mr. Mavji's real complaint against us is not that we ignored the movement, but that we dissented from the policy of its promoters. In that case we are sorry but we cannot help it, believing as we do in freedom of opinion. As for Mr. Mavji's statement that the Convention consists of "elected members drawn from all Legislatures, both Central and Provincial," and a few co-opted members, that may be so, but it would be more relevant to enquire whether the Convention has the support of the majority in the Legislatures, particularly of the Central Legislature. If the Central Legislature is not prepared to endorse the Convention's programme, can the conventionists pretend that it has the support of the electorate? What again of the Congress? We suppose the Congress is in Mr. Mavji's view "beneath contempt" and "not worth mentioning." Yet, Mr. Mavji and his fellow-conventionists claim to speak and act on behalf of the Nation!

## Notes of the Day.

### Municipal Retrenchment.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on the business-like spirit it has shown in approving of the Retrenchment Committee's report and asking the Commissioner to give effect forthwith to any measures which he, the Retrenchment Officer and the Special Committee appointed at the meeting, may unanimously approve of. It is a pity that some of the Corporators are still not tired of *talking* of retrenchment and resent any suggestion that the Corporation should proceed immediately to *act*. The Corporation appointed a Committee to go minutely into the question of retrenchment and further appointed an expert advisor of vast and varied administrative experience like Sir M. Vishveswaraya to help them. The considered proposals of the Committee and their advisor were before the Corporation, but instead of proceeding straightway to consider them, some of the Corporators wanted further reports from the Commissioner and departmental heads, because, as one of them suggested, "they must hesitate before they committed themselves to any view!" At that rate, there would be no progress at all. Dr. Sukhia was opposed to the Retrenchment Committee's proposals because old members like him had not been consulted! However, the majority of the Corporation were evidently tired of their play at retrenchment all these months and rightly wanted steps to be taken immediately to put at least the more feasible proposals into execution.

### The Ban on the "Mahratta."

The advisors of H. E. H. the Nizam, whoever they be, who have induced him to place a ban on the circulation of the "Mahratta" in his Dominions, have badly served him. The reasons which have prompted this ban are not disclosed and all outside the immediate circle of His Exalted Highness' Secretariat, including the "Mahratta" itself, can only wonder at the spasmodic hits at the Press in which the Nizam's Government indulges. In the case of the "Hindu" the excuse was that the Nizam's administration had been "unjustly" criticised by St. Nihal Singh in that journal. The Nizam's Government did not care to defend itself by any appeal to the reason and sense of justice of the public. In the case of the "Mahratta", it is suspected that the grievance of the Nizam's Government is that the journal has been criticising adversely the claim of His Exalted Highness to the Berars. But the "Mahratta" is not alone in so criticising nor is retaliation by the ban the most effective way of disarming or overcoming hostile criticism. Indeed, it is calculated to have exactly the reverse result. The "Mahratta" does not speak for itself. It voices the views of a number of people in Maharashtra and the Berars, as the Nizam's Government must surely know. That being so, the ban on the "Mahratta" is likely to be interpreted as an attack on those who are opposed to the retrocession of the Berars to the Nizam and is, therefore, calculated to alienate the sympathies of those whom the Nizam's Government must be wishing to conciliate.

### "Tanzeem."

There is no lack of vernacular newspapers in the Punjab. But it must sadly be confessed that a large number of them, by continuously fanning the flame of intercommunal passion, do nothing but harm to the country. The publication, from Amritsar, of an Urdu daily, the "Tanzeem", under the control of a tried Nationalist like Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew is, therefore, doubly welcome. The object for which the paper has been brought into being is so to organise the Muslim community as to enable it to play its due part in co-operation with other communities in the struggle for Swaraj. "My life", Dr. Kitchlew writes in the first number of the paper, "has been spent in attempting to consolidate Hindu-Muslim unity and it is my unalterable faith that it is absolutely necessary for the liberation of the country that all the national forces should be strong individually and should work in harmony." We have no doubt but that the "Tanzeem" will fully serve the purpose Dr. Kitchlew has in view.

### The Rent Act.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

"The next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will have for discussion Mr. K. F. Nariman's motion about extending the Rent Act for some further period. The landlords have shown that they are organising a stout opposition and will surely be supported by at least one and probably both of the Indian members of the Bombay Government. By their open and surely strong opposition they give one lesson to the tenants of Bombay, viz., that they may not rely merely on the justness of their cause, but must put up a stronger organisation to fight for their rights. I know the landlords would not even like to admit that the tenants in Bombay have any rights. In fact they were treated as "rightless" people until the rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, conferred on them the Council franchise. The Municipal franchise came three years later. The tenants in Bombay have an uphill task before them to consolidate their status and position and to secure their rights in the town and island of Bombay. Apart from this general aspect which requires to be separately and elaborately dealt with, there is one point that must be immediately attended to. The majority of the tenants of Bombay are entitled to look for protection, so far as the Legislative Council can give it, to the members coming from the mofussil. Most of the mofussil members have their acquaintances almost entirely amongst the tenants of Bombay. These mofussil members must be distinctly apprised of this claim on them of the majority of the Bombay tenants. They ought to be clearly told that they owe it to these tenants to support whole-heartedly the motion of Mr. Nariman. This claim must be communicated to those M.L.C.'s by some responsible group of men, associations which are existing or may be formed *ad hoc*. I read a memorial adopted in a meeting presided over by Mr. M. K. Patel. Let Mr. Patel form a deputation of half a dozen representatives and go to Poona, see each member from the mofussil except those who are extremely rich and apprise each member of the Council of his duty to the majority of the tenants who have their homes in the mofussil and have to give the best of their lives to the development of the Bombay capitalists' wealth. This is not a minor matter. Unless organisation meets organisation, the result is sure to go against the unorganised party. Again this is not a political matter and the political colour of any member may not be depended upon. This is a momentous and urgent matter and must be taken up in right earnest and at once. I did very much wish Mr. Baptista was here at this time. But it is the duty of every tenant to use the actualities as best as possible. The least, that has to be done in the circumstances, is what I have indicated above: The express word of mouth has always a great power."

## THE SO-CALLED MOSUL CONFERENCE.

### WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

(BY ALI BAHADUR KHAN.)

Reuter's Agency has sent telegram after telegram as regards the so-called Mosul question and the Mosul Conference. But it is a pity that India should depend on an agency like Reuter's for foreign news. Reuter's correspondents have informed us that "Anglo-Turkish negotiations with regard to Mosul Vilayat threaten to break down", "that the British Government was disappointed at the Turkish attitude" and many other things like this. Now again we are told that "the British case as regards the Mosul question was being prepared, but pending the actual submission to the League Government had expressed readiness to consider any new Turkish proposals." But we were never told what the Turkish attitude was which "disappointed" British Government and whether any reply was given to the former Turkish proposals that the new ones are being invited to-day. The truth is that Sir Percy Cox refused to reply to any proposal regarding Mosul. He frankly said in the Mosul Conference that he had no instructions from his Government to talk anything on Mosul. He said that the Conference had nothing to do with Mosul and was only concerned with deciding the boundary line between Irak and Turkey. Reuter talks more of Mosul vilayat than Sir Percy Cox did. Not only this, but I have to give a piece of "news" to India. Sir Percy Cox demanded a great portion of the "Hikari vilayat" which is at this time in the possession of Turkey. He demanded on behalf of Britain the portion of country now in Turkish possession called Shemdimak, Betul Shabab, and Holamark. In fact a glance over the different Turkish papers and reliable letters shows that Sir Percy Cox presented such an impervious attitude that the poor Turks could do nothing to make the Conference a success. In the last meeting Feth: Bey had to speak out frankly and said that since no reply was given to the Turkish arguments it should be concluded that the British representatives could not refute the Turkish points.

Such are the facts about the so-called Mosul Conference about which India is made to believe that owing to the Turkish intransigent attitude the Conference failed. I wonder that when a complete silence was all the reply given to the former proposals why new proposals are being invited. The truth is that Britain wants to refer the question to the League without trying a solution in a Turko-British Conference. The reason is not far to seek. British Government has more friends and supporters in the League than those Turkey can claim.

Let us hope that Reuter's Agency in future will send news more impartially than it is doing to-day. It is a news agency and not a propaganda department for the British Government.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE

### DOMINION REPRESENTATION

### A COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, July 17.

As regards the Dominions' representation consultations are progressing and it is said that it is certain that a representation will be arranged in time for the next plenary meeting of the Conference.

Although the form in which the various Dominions will be represented at the Allied Conference is not yet determined the probability is that if the Empire is represented by three delegates one of them will attend as representing the Dominions, but not necessarily the same person on each occasion. Mr. Thomas attended yesterday's sitting in view of the fact that the direct Dominions' representation was then pending.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thomas announced that it had been settled that a representative of any Dominion so desiring and India might become member of the Empire Delegation at the Conference on the panel system. The representatives so appointed would attend the Conference when not sitting as members of the Empire Delegation.

Mr. Thomas said this would ensure that the Dominions would have representatives fully acquainted with all the proceedings of the Conference. The plan adopted was a special one for this particular Conference and should not be regarded as a precedent. Senator Belcourt, the Canadian representative, would take his place on the panel with the other members representing their particular Dominions.—Reuter.

## FIRST IMPORTANT RESULT.

### AMERICAN OBSERVER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, July 17.

The first important result of the Conference reported has been an announcement of Mr. Logan, the American Observer that the United States will not object to the appointment of an American representative on the Reparation Commission in order to establish a flagrant default on Germany's part. As the United States Government is unable to nominate an American member on the Commission without the consent of Congress which does not meet till the autumn, the Committee has decided that an American representative should be nominated by the World Court at The Hague.—Reuter.

## COMMITTEES' AT WORK.

LONDON, July 17.

An official communique with reference to the Inter-Allied Conference says that the work was continued to-day by the Committee. The first Committee met at the Foreign Office under the Chairmanship of Mr. Snowden. The third sat under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Kindersley. The second Committee did not meet to-day. It sits to-morrow under the Chairmanship of Mr. Thomas.

The three committees appointed by the Allied Conference yesterday are meeting at the Foreign Office this afternoon to deal with, in the first place, the problem of German default, in the second place, the best way of restoring German economic and fiscal unity and in the third place, the methods of transferring German payments from a receiving body in Berlin to the creditor countries.—Reuter.

## GOVERNMENT'S DINNER TO DELEGATES.

LONDON, July 17.

The Government gave a dinner to the Conference delegates and experts in Lancaster House to-night. Mr. MacDonald presided. The company included the High Commissioners for Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Irish Free State and India.—Reuter.

## MACLAREN FOUND AT LAST.

LONDON, July 18.

Tokio.—Squadron Leader MacLaren has been found.

MacLaren and his companions were found safe in bay on the south-west shore of Otappo Island.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

18521

## JAPAN'S BAN ON LUXURIES

### APPROVAL BY UPPER HOUSE

### EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18.

Tokio.—The Upper House has passed the luxuries tariff which is understood to become effective from the date of promulgation which has yet not been fixed pending concession to, and understandings with, countries enjoying conventional tariff rates. It is further understood that the question of goods in transit has been taken up in the interests of imports.—Reuter.

BRITISH MERCHANTS PERTURBED.

LONDON, July 18.

A deputation headed by Mr. Machin, the President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce including representatives of London, Huddersfield, Halifax and Sheffield waited on Mr. Lunn, the Parliamentary Secretary to Overseas Trade in the House of Commons to-day. They made representations with regard to the serious effect on the woollen trade by the new Japanese tariff and urged that efforts might be made to postpone the operation of the tariff so that the goods in transit waiting shipment or on order should not be subjected to the new duties which in some cases amounted to nearly a hundred per cent. Mr. Lunn replied that the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office were doing what they could in the interests of the British exporters. He was hopeful that the goods which were actually en route to Japan, would not be liable to the tariff. Government fully realised the seriousness of the position and were doing their utmost to mitigate it. The Japanese Commercial Attache, who was present, undertook to make representations to his Government in that respect.—Reuter.

## COMMUNAL TROUBLES IN INDIA.

### 'DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" DIAGNOSIS.

LONDON, July 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article agrees with the view taken by Mr. Percival Landon in his despatch from Simla that the working out of the Reforms and especially violence of agitation among the politically minded Hindus for a measure of complete Home Rule are at the bottom of both increase in religious hatred and disaffection towards British Rule in non-Hindu communities. The paper says, if complete Home Rule were granted, religious antagonism would burst out in a catastrophic religious war. The only policy for Britain in India is strict adherence to the conception of the Reforms as system on trial subject to review by Parliament when the ten years' term laid down in the Act elapsed, and in the meanwhile to be vigilant and firm in the use of the authority which even at present is hard put to it to keep the Moslem and Hindu from one another's throats.—Reuter.

## FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

### CONTRADICTION OF "MATIN" REPORT.

LONDON, July 18.

Gibraltar.—There has been no confirmation hitherto of the "Matin" report of July 17th regarding the fighting in Morocco. The report is discredited in reliable quarters. The conditions at Tetuan are apparently normal.—Reuter.

## FURTHER RELEASE OF IRISH PRISONERS.

### HAREPARK CAMP CLEARED.

LONDON, July 17.

Further prisoners were released in Dublin and the Curragh to-day. Harepark Camp where recently 700 people were interned has now been cleared but with the exception of 30 against whom civil charges are impending.

Mr. De Valera spent the first day of his freedom in visiting his friends. He declined to make any statement.—Reuter.

## RISE IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

LONDON, July 17.

The Flour Mill-Owners' Association have advanced the price of standard grade flour by one shilling from 43 shillings and 6d. per sack to 44 shilling and 6d.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 17

Paris.—In Olympic Lawn Tennis, Miss McKane (Britain) Miss Wills (American) Mlle Vlasto (France) M'me Golding (France) have qualified for the semi-finals of Ladies' Singles.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 17

France won final Olympic waterpolo defeating Belgium by three goals to nil.—Reuter.

## KENYA AND FIJI PROBLEMS.

### REPORT ISSUED.

### BY INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, July 18.

The Indian Colonies Committee representing the cause of Indians in Kenya and Fiji has concluded its work and made report. Neither the Indian nor the Colonial Secretary has yet made any statement on Government policy.

## INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING CONVENTION.

### SESSIONS CONCLUDED.

LONDON, July 17.

The International Advertising Convention concluded its sessions, during the course of which a number of prominent men including Mr. Baldwin, Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Churchill made speeches and 300 papers were read.

At the conclusion a telegram was sent to the King and President Coolidge expressing an earnest desire to co-operate towards the economic restoration of the world. There were most enthusiastic farewell scenes. The delegates to the session ranged under banners representing 42 countries led by an orchestra joined in singing of national tunes of the different countries. The President Lou Solland was presented with a signed photograph of the Prince of Wales, the President of the Convention. The meeting finally passed a resolution urging upon the Conference and the leaders of the nations to take measures with a view to prevent wars.—Reuter.

## INDIA'S LEPERS.

### REV. F. OLD RIEVE COMES TO PROMOTE VICEROY'S APPEAL.

LONDON, July 18.

Rev. Frank Old Rieve starts for India in October to promote the Viceroy's proposal for appeal through the Indian Auxiliary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association with the Indian Council and local Committees working through the Red Cross organisation. Rev. Old Rieve has now published a popularly written volume "India's Lepers" for the purpose of pleading their cause and convincing the readers that great efforts might be made to rid India of leprosy, which, he believes, is accomplishable within 30 to 40 years. Reuter.

## LAST OF THE GARIBALDIS.

### DEATH OF GEN RICCIOTTI.

LONDON, July 17.

Rome.—The last of the Garibaldis died to-day in the person of General Ricciotti Garibaldi. He was 77 years of age and was the son of famous Giuseppe.—Reuter.

## THE LEGITIMACY BILL.

LONDON, July 18.

The Legitimacy Bill, the third reading of which was passed by the House of Commons on 27th June, has been returned to the House of Lords owing to the fact that it had not passed all its legislative stages before the end of the session in which it was introduced.

The House of Lords passed last night an amendment which the Commons had rejected on 27th June.—Reuter.

## NO LOCOMOTIVE MEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, July 17.

The Society of the Locomotive men has voted against strike by 18,298 votes against 15,708.—Reuter.

Sir Alexander Whyte, Sir Owen Seaman and Mrs. Sidney Webb are among the recipients of Honorary Degrees at Edinburgh University Summer Graduation.—Reuter.

A Patna Message of July 17, says:—

Sultanpore gang members of which are residents of Bhagalpore District, have been declared by Governor in Council criminal tribe for the purpose of Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.—A. P.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

### ELECTION OF MAHATMA ESSENTIAL

### MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SALEM, July 18.

Interviewed regarding Mr. Gandhi's latest pronouncement on Congress Presidentship, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari expressed his view that the Congress Presidency was essentially an executive office carrying with it the responsibility for guiding the work of all the committees during the twelve months following the December session and that the President's duties during the two or three days of open session in December were not by any means his most important function.

We should not deal with the election of the Congress President, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, as if it were a title or honour conferred for services already rendered. It is a vote of confidence in the leadership of the person elected and a call for further service.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said, he is firmly convinced that those who believe in his leadership and have not lost faith cannot elect any person this year other than Mahatma Gandhi. If the majority of Congressmen rejects his programme either expressly or by implication it will be his duty to resign. But, till then, it is the duty of all those who desire to be led by his being in untrammelled charge of all affairs during 1925 to elect him as the President. Not electing him now would mean, whatever the explanations we might offer, that the Congress has definitely decided to give up his programme.

## MAHATMA'S VISIT TO BARDOLI.

### YARN TO BE PRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The Bardoli Taluka Congress Committee has passed a resolution calling upon every man and woman in the Bardoli Taluka to present one pound and a quarter of yarn to Mr. Gandhi when he visits the Taluka.

## TAMIL NADU KHADI BOARD.

### FEASIBILITY OF MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Khadi Board has issued instructions to carry out the Spinning resolution of the Ahmedabad meeting that every representative Congressman should send at least two thousand yards of even and well twisted yarn before 15th of every month beginning from 15th August next. Registers of all members from whom yarn is due will be kept in office. The defaulter's name will be published in the last week of every month. The yarn sent should be spun by the member himself and properly hanked. The member will be supplied with the labels on which he will have to note down the length of hank and its weight, his name and date of despatch every month. All yarn will be sent from the office to All-India Khadi Board. Subscriptions of each member shall be kept separate so that it might be tested at the All-India Khadi Board's Office. This centralisation is intended for the demonstration of essential feasibility of Mr. Gandhi's programme. To help the members in carrying out the resolution, the secretary is arranging to keep ginned cotton, spindles and hank frames in the Congress depots or to have them distributed through the District and Taluka Committees.

## Official And Personal.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Fergusson College (Poona), and Lady Wilson visited the Convent of Jesus and Mary (Poona) on Thursday, the 17th July.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday the 17th July. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Major General D. J. Collins, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Revd: W. F. M. Hamerton, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Griffiths, Colonel and Mrs. R. D. Turton, Mr. M. Hesketh, Lt-Colonel and Mrs. G. S. Palmer, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. P. M. White, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Riccard, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. G. E. D. Mouat, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. F. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Sen, Major and Mrs. A. L. N. Barron, Major and Mrs. C. J. Ye Cornu, Major and Mrs. W. Cave-Browne, Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, Sardar Y. K. Dabhade, Mr. W. S. Thompson, Mr. C. N. Ainslie, Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed and Miss E. Hutchings.

On July 16th Their Excellency Lord and Lady Lytton were entertained at Gopalgunj where they received a warm reception. His Excellency received an informal address from the Local and Union Boards, Namasudra Community and Anjuman Islamia. The address dealt mainly with the matters of Irrigation, Education and Local Self-Government. His Excellency laid the foundation stone of Lytton Surgical Ward and of building for the Central Co-operative Bank.

# MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

## RESERVATION OF COASTING TRADE.

## COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Report of the Indian Mercantile Committee has just been published. The Committee was appointed in pursuance of a Resolution moved by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer in the Indian Legislative Assembly and adopted by that body on the 12th January 1922, the Government of India on the 3rd February 1923 announced the appointment of this Committee to consider and report what measures can usefully be taken to further the objects advocated by that Resolution. The composition of the Committee is as follows.—President.—Captain E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., R.I.M., Director, Royal Indian Marine. Members.—The Hono. Sir Arthur H. Froom, Kt., J.P., Partner, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Jadu Nath Roy, Esq., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. Sir John Biles, K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.Sc., Consulting Naval Architect to the India Office. Diwan Bahadur Truvenkata Rangachariar, M.L.A. Secretary.—Mr. J. H. Green.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The following were the terms of reference to the Committee:—

To consider what measures can usefully be taken:—

(1) for the liberal recruitment of Indians as Deck or Executive Officers and Engineers in the Royal Indian Marine;

(2) for the establishment of a Nautical College in Indian waters for the purpose of training Executive Officers and Engineers of ships;

(3) for ensuring the entertainment of Indian apprentices for training as such officers and engineers in the ships owned by shipping firms that enjoy any subsidy or other benefits from Government on any account and for the creation of an adequate number of State scholarships for providing instruction in the Nautical Colleges and Training ships in England pending the formation of a Nautical College in India;

(4) for the encouragement of shipbuilding and of the growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine by a system of bounties, subsidies and such other measures as have been adopted in Japan;

(5) for the acquisition of training ships by gift from the Imperial Government or otherwise; and

(6) for the construction of the necessary dockyards and engineering workshops in one or more ports.

The Committee assembled at Delhi on the 12th February 1923, and proceeded immediately with the work of preparing their Questionnaire which was finally issued on the 3rd March 1923. The Questionaire, was forwarded to local Governments and also to various Associations and individuals, who were invited either directly by the Committee or through local Governments, to forward their replies in writing.

When the Committee met at Bombay on the 4th April 1923, we had decided that it would be of great advantage to us if we could make ourselves personally acquainted with the system of bounties, subsidies and such other measures as have been adopted in Japan for the encouragement of shipbuilding and the growth of a Japanese Mercantile Marine. A reference was accordingly made to the Government of India putting forward the following alternative suggestions:—

(a) that the whole Committee should be allowed to visit Japan some time in August;

(b) that failing (a) Sir John Biles should be permitted to visit Japan en route to India to rejoin the Committee in November.

The Government of India were unable to agree to the whole Committee visiting Japan but obtained the sanction of the Secreary of State to alternative (b). Sir John Biles arrived at Yokohama on the 23rd September 1923 to find that the principal cities which he had to visit had practically been wiped out by the most appalling earthquake ever known in human history. Naturally this stupendous disaster, which affected the whole Japanese nation, greatly hampered Sir John Biles' work in Japan but in spite of the difficulties he had to contend with, he has been able to make available to the Committee an amount of information which has been of great value to us.

TRANING OF OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

In Chapter II the Committee makes its recommendations regarding the training of Indian Executive Officers and Engineers for the Mercantile Marine. This portion of the Report will appear in a later issue. of "The Chronicle."

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

In Chapter III the Committee dealing with the question the Development of an Indian Mercantile Marine Committee says:—

Judging from the tenor of the debate which took place in the Legislative Assembly on the 12th January 1922, we assumed at the outset of our enquiries that it was no part of our responsibility to examine the necessity for an Indian Mercantile Marine and that all that we were required to do was to consider what measures could usefully be taken to this end under the six heads mentioned in the Resolution, which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly and which forms our terms of reference.

PRESENT CONDITION OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

As regards the present condition of the shipping industry in India, we have been told by one witness that at present less than 12 per cent. of the coastal trade and less than 2 per cent. of the international trade is carried in Indian bottoms. Another witness has gone so far as to say that approximately 90 per cent. of India's coastal trade and 98 per cent. of her export and import trade are served by ships which are owned by non-Indian Companies. We have not been able to ascertain how these figures have been arrived at and cannot, therefore, express any opinion as to their accuracy, but we think it is generally admitted that the proportion of the trade on the coast which is carried in ships owned by Indians is comparatively small, while the number of Indian ships which take part in the oversea trade is practically negligible. In any case we know for certain that with the exception of one or two companies, which are owned and managed by Indians, and possess small fleets, there are no other Indian Companies which possess up-to-date steam vessels capable of competing in the sea-borne trade of India with the established British shipping lines.

In our endeavour to find out what are the conditions which militate against the development of shipping enterprises by the people of this country, we were informed by a large majority of the witnesses who appeared before us that the absence of Indians from the shipping trade is due to the strong position occupied in that trade by the two or more existing British-owned lines which enable them successfully to stamp out competition by rate wars, the deferred rebate system and other methods. These witnesses point to the many attempts which have been made by Indians in recent years to cut into the coastal trade and urge that their failure has been due not so much to trade slumps or other fortuitous circumstances but to the cause above mentioned. Other witnesses, on the other hand, assert that the failure of new ventures on the part of Indians has been mainly due not to competition from the established lines but to inexperience in the shipping trade and mismanagement on the part of the promoters. We find that as regards at least one company, which has been launched in recent years, the Directors admitted in their report that their failure was due to bad business management on the part of the original promoters, and we have little doubt that in the remaining cases which have occurred failure was in some degree due to the same cause. At the same time it is not difficult to see that the system of deferred rebates and rate wars must operate as an obstacle to the entry of new comers. These two systems have, therefore, been strenuously assailed by practically all the Indian and a few European witnesses who appeared before us, and they have strongly pressed for their removal as one of the first steps to be taken to encourage the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. We do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of these systems. We are suggesting in condition No. 4 of our recommendations in para. 43 that these questions should be considered by the licensing authority suggested.

Recognizing that the whole subject dealt with in our Questionnaire was a highly technical one, we decided to issue with it, for the benefit of those who desired to give evidence, a memorandum briefly explaining the different forms of State aid or protection afforded in other countries for the development of a national Mercantile Marine. It was hoped that this memorandum would serve as a guide to witnesses as to the particular lines on which their views and suggestions were required. Notwithstanding our efforts in this way to keep the enquiry on well defined lines, we found that in their written statements quite a number of witnesses had advocated the application to India of the whole catalogue of measures of State aid and encouragement which had been adopted in other countries. On oral examination, however, we found that those witnesses, who had given careful study to the subject, recognized the impracticability of adopting all these measures simultaneously and confined their advocacy to such measures only which they considered essential to secure the object in view. We shall now proceed to say what these measures are and what are our views in regard to each.

THE FIRST STEP TO BE TAKEN.

All witnesses were practically unanimous in advocating that the first step to be taken was to provide for the adequate training of Indians to become officers and engineers in the Mercantile Marine. We agree with this view and in Chapter II of this report have dealt fully with the facilities which we consider should be provided in Indian waters

(Continued on Page 11).

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### DR. SUKHIA'S PREPOSITION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Most of the time was taken up in Dr. Sukhia's proposition, which he refused to move, after asking the President to read out the letter of his solicitors addressed to the latter. On this invitation being refused by the President, Dr. Sukhia refused to take any part in the discussion. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then adopted the procedure, which Sir P. M. Mehta had made use of in Dr. Sukhia's case in the year 1903, and using those very words moved that the propositions be not entered into the minutes of the meeting. Twice he moved the minutes of the meeting. Twice he moved similar propositions, and they were accepted by the Corporation by overwhelming majority. Similar propositions, of Dr. Sukhia, which Mr Jamnadas thought objectionable and wanted to be included in his motion, were not permitted by the President to be included, as they related to different matters.

WHEELED STRETCHERS TO CARRY THE DEAD.

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved:—

'That in view of the fact that the poor depressed classes as well as other class Hindoos residing at Colaba, Fort, Chandanwady, Dongri, Mazagon, Sewri, Sion, Dharavi, Mahim and such other places remote from the Haines Road Cemetery No. 63 find great difficulty while conveying their dead for disposal at that cemetery for want of sufficient men to carry the dead bodiess, the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it is possible to provide these people with wheeled stretchers to carry their dead, and if so, he be requested to place before the Corporation his proposals to give effect to this arrangement.'

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded and it was passed.

The following which stood in the name of Dr. Sukhia was withdrawn by him at the last moment:—

'That the Commissioner be requested to approach Government to legislate to amend Section 36 (c) of the Municipal Act with regard to the day, time and place in such a way as to vest the convening of the Corporation meeting first in the Corporation and in the event of the Corporation failing to do so, by the President or in his absence or incapability from any cause whatever by the Chairman of the Standing Committee.'

He wanted to make an explanation, but the President asked him either to move it first and then make his explanation, or to withdraw it and then sit down. Dr. Sukhia preferred to sit down without saying anything.

The following proposition which was to be moved by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, was dropped owing to the absence of the mover:

'That a Committee ((to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draw up for purposes of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, definition of the word *Politics*'.

ITEM NO. 59: DR. SUKHIA AND PRESIDENT.

When item No. 59 which stood against Dr. Sukhia came up for discussion, Dr. Sukhia asked the President to read the letters he had written to him.

The President said he had received a solicitor's letter, but he saw no relevancy between that letter and the proposition. If the House wanted him to read the letter he would do so, and he would take the sense of the House in the matter, he said.

The House by a large majority disallowed the reading of the letter.

Dr. Sukhia said he was not going to move in the matter, because the matter was in the hands of his solicitors.

The item referred to drew the attention of the Corporation to a number of legal opinions taken by Dr. Sukhia and the Corporation, about the rights of the President to disallow a motion, etc.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved that item No. 59 be expunged from the records of the Corporation.

The President said when a proposition was not moved it did not appear and, therefore, there was nothing before them to discuss.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said each proposition had two aspects. One was when it was moved and then carried or lost; the second was when it was not moved it went on record. Here it was disposed of in the sense that it was dropped. It was for the House to decide whether they would allow it the place of honour by placing it on record. If they recorded the motion then there was nothing on earth which could prevent a member from bringing forward the most damnable motion and then not moving it, and thus allow it to be placed on the records of the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia knew that it would be placed on record and he had not, therefore, moved it. Therefore he wanted it to be expunged. He wanted the President's ruling whether it was not in the discretion of the House to disallow it.'

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson saw nothing objectionable in the proposition, and thought it would be unfair and unjust to expunge it.

Mr. Haveliwalla said there was nothing before the House, which could be called objectionable or otherwise.

Mr. P. J Marzaban said they would be right in bringing forward a separate motion for expunging the proposition, but they could not expunge it now.

Mr. Jamnadas asked him to read Sir P. M Mehta's proposition in this regard.

Dr. Sukhia said he took no part in the proceedings.

The President said he did not want to give a ruling and the Corporation was at perfect liberty to deal with the matter as it liked. He appreciated the arguments for and against, but he would leave the House to decide whether they should allow Mr. Jamnadas to move it or not.

On the motion being put to vote 26 voted for and four against, and permission was granted.

PRECEDENT RECALLED.

Mr. Jamnadas said he would adopt the language of Sir P. M. Mehta that item No. 59 be not entered into the minutes of the meeting. That was done by Sir P. M. Mehta in respect of a motion brought forward by Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconding said unless the motion was adopted any member who wanted a thing to be recorded would give notice of a motion and then withdraw it. In order that there might be some salutary check in the matter, he would ask them to accept the motion of Mr. Jamnadas.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson thought Mr. Jamnadas was more autocratic than the Czar, and she protested against the motion.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said there was not a word against the Corporation in Dr. Sukhia's motion, and he asked them not to be carried away by their prejudice against Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said if they adopted the motion, they would not know where it would lead them to, as it was a dangerous precedent.

Mr. B. T. Desai said there was some misunderstanding as to what their rights were, as there was nothing to prevent them from expunging the proposition of Dr. Sukhia. After having realised the objectionable nature of the proposition, were they going to allow it to remain on the agenda? The fact was that Dr. Sukhia had submitted his own case, in his own way, to the counsel and they had given him an opinion on that. Dr. Sukhia by drawing the attention of the Corporation to those opinions, meant to threaten them. He said in effect that if the Corporation did a particular thing he would take legal action against them. That was the plain meaning of Dr. Sukhia's proposition, and could there be anything more objectionable than that he should coerce them. If the Corporation committed any illegalities, let them by all means be taken to the Law Court, and they were not afraid of such a step.

Mr. Jamnadas said they allowed many objectionable things to be done in the ordinary course of events, but there was a limit. The principle of expunging objectionable matters was there, and he asked the House not to be moved, by sentimental desire for abstract justice at the sacrifice of concrete justice.

The motion was then put to vote and carried by 23 against 13 votes.

CREATION OF "WARD MUNICIPALITIES."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:—

'That a Committee consisting of the following Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and report upon the desirability and expediency of delegating the minor and the local functions of the Corporation to Ward Municipalities to be created by an amendment of the Municipal Act, leaving the Corporation in charge of central subjects requiring uniformity of treatment.

Mr. Jamnadas said Sir M. Visvesaraya had told them in his report that the House must be relieved of the details of administration, so that they could devote more time to important matters, the consideration of which they had to postpone from time to time because of the great pressure of work. The proposition would enable them to explore and see how far they could carry on the work of decentralisation. Under the London County Council there were a number of Metropolitan Boroughs which were charged with local matters, and had to attend to local grievances, about roads, lighting, water supply, etc. Those things should be left in Bombay to Ward Municipalities, who knew more about their wards than members who were far removed from those wards. The Corporation would then have time to deal with larger questions like trunk roads water works etc., and leave the smaller details to the Ward Municipalities. He did not think they would be able to improve the city and make it more beautiful unless they decentralised. He then amended his motion by adding the words that the matter be referred to Election and Procedure Rules Committee.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said they must delegate some of their powers to Ward Municipalities, so that they could do the more important work in th city.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai heartily agreed with the proposition.

The motion was adopted.

When the next item No. 65 standing in the name of Dr. Sukhia,—about Mrs. A. Gokhalay and Miss Lotawalla not speaking in English,—was reached Mr. Jamnadas Mehta got up and Dr. Sukhia also got up after him. The President asked Dr. Sukhia to resume his seat, as Mr. Jamnadas was on legs.

Dr. Sukhia said he rose to a point of order, and wanted to be heard before Mr. Jamnadas had made his speech.

Mr. Jamnadas said Sir P. M. Mehta had not even allowed Dr. Sukhia to move his proposition.

The President said although the motion stood in the name of Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Jamnadas had every right to move any proposition in the matter.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla: Can he do so even before the proposition is moved?

Mr. Jamnadas said in 1903 even before Dr. Sukhia had moved his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah had got up in order to avoid bitterness, and moved a proposition expunging the motions of Dr. Sukhia, as they were most mischievous. He wanted some other items also to be expunged at the same time and at one operation.

Mr. J. B. Petit rose to a point of order, and said that could not be done.

The President said as all those items did not refer to one matter only, they could not discuss them together.

Mr. Jamnadas said he wanted to save the House the agony of moving each proposition separately. He then moved that item No. 65 be not entered in the minutes of the meeting,—in the words of Sir P. M. Mehta.

The President asked Dr. Sukhia first of all to move the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia requested the President to read his solicitor's letter addressed to the President.

The President: I am afraid I am not going to read that letter.

Dr. Sukhia said he was not going to move his proposition and was not taking any part in the discussion.

ITEM NO. 65.

Mr. Jamnadas then moved that item No. 65 be not entered in the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded.

Mr. J. B. Petit said as there was nothing defamatory in the proposition, they should not accept Mr. Jamnadas' motion.

The motion was then put to vote and 34 voted in favour and only two voted against.

The motion was then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next 3-40 p.m.

## WELCOME TO MRS. NAIDU.

### ADDRESS PRESENTED AT NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On Friday afternoon the students and staff of the National Medical College presented an address to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the College premises at Byculla. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and among those present were also Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Dr. Miss N. Joshi, Mr. R.M. Bhat and Mr. R.K. Vaidya, etc. Mrs. Naidu on arrival was received by Dr. Sathye and Mr. L.G. Khare who introduced her to the professors and staff of the College.

Principal Dr. Kothare then read the following address:—

THE ADDRESS

To,

Shrimati Sarojini Devi.

Madam,—

We the staff and students of the National Medical College beg to welcome you amidst us, after your work amongst our countrymen overseas. We desire to express our cordial and deep sense of appreciation of the services you have rendered to our Motherland and to the cause of humanity in general by the splendid message of reconciliation and the necessity of mutual understanding which you have given to the present discordant elements in Africa. You have been a torch-bearer of the culture of the East, amidst the European settlers in Africa, and we are proud to feel that our country has produced an Indian woman whose presence and whose teaching in Africa will, we hope, reconcile the spirit of the East with that of the West. Ten years, ago Mahatma Gandhi returned to his Motherland, after his splendid work amongst his countrymen in Africa, which inspired them with faith in an ideal, which the whole world will have one day to accept as the only civilised means of avoiding human conflict. We are glad to find that to-day amongst the womanhood of India, there has arisen a spirit which has imbibed the teaching of Mahatmaji, and with an international fame for poetic inspiration and imaginative insight, has been able to secure a hearing for the Indian case even from it's most prejudiced opponents.

We are aware of your devotion to the cause of National Education, of your ardent desire to see flourishing again in our Motherland universities of the type of Takshila and Nalanda where Indian culture once blossomed.

It is our humble hope here by our efforts to revive and modernise the study of indigenous systems of medicine, and to combine the best in the Medical teaching of the East and the West, and to make it possible for that Indian culture to flourish and spread rapidly. We hope we shall continue to have your co-operation in enabling the promoters of this institution to realise these hopes.

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY.

Mrs. Naidu in reply amidst applause said she really required introduction as a patient and not as a great, honoured and revered person of international fame as after her tour in Africa she felt much more as a person requiring introduction as a patient in a hospital. She had returned after a very strenuous tour in Africa and she felt that that country presented real and serious problems of humanity. She looked to the students with their ideals and traditions of the East to help to solve those problems of humanity. She had time and again emphasised before and she would repeat that day that they had to look not on the medical aspect of the profession, not to medicines and prescriptions but to the healing touch of a young dreamer, to something more personal and more final, as she felt that India was going to solve the problem of human suffering. In colonies she saw that men and women were engrossed in making money and there was the conflict of economic standard and conflict of bitterness between race and race and community and community. They were in need of some spiritual touch which meant harmony and brotherhood. Europe had waited for this message and to some extent had got it. She took this message to Africa and the heart of Africa responded to it. Civilization was measured not by material greatness but by human sympathy and human co-operation. The duty of the present-day medical students was, therefore, to be inspiring, healing, and rejuvenating physicians. They were the great champions of Eastern culture and when they filled their souls with wisdom, they fulfilled their mission. She looked upon the young men and young women as evangelists, priests and apostles of India who looked to the ideals and not to success as their goal in life. She expected them to be the torch-bearers of the message of Mahatma Gandhi to rekindle the world with radiance and flame of hope. Their doctrine should be one of compassion to heal both the souls as well as the bodies. Concluding she said Africa was the university of oppression and their brethren and sisters there looked upon the young men and young women of India to set them free from the triple bondage, viz., of social, political, and economic servitude.

Mrs. Naidu was then garlanded and was taken round the college and People's Free Hospital.

## DELHI DISTURBANCES.

### CHIEF COMMSIONER'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 17.

In connection with the disturbances at Delhi the following statement is published by the Chief Commissioner.

The Communal tension between the Hindus and the Mussalmans has been very greatly accentuated by several rumours of forcible conversion to either faith. Special was the arrangement made for the protection of the city during Id with the aid of the military. On the eleventh that is three days before Id, an insignificant and unexpected quarrel between the Hindu and the Mussalman youths occasioned slight rioting in the morning. This was easily suppressed. This was followed by a serious Musalman attack due to the false rumour of death of a youth. The Situation was promptly dealt with by the police, but military assistance was invoked. The situation was under control by night. In the Hospital casualties were Hindus, three dead and fortyfive injured. Musalmans twenty-five injured. An unknown number are under treatment elsewhere. There was no trouble between the twelfth and the fourteenth.

MIDDAY-RIOTING.

The local authorities proclaimed on the morning of the 15th special closing of the additional route through the Hindu quarter for the cows destined for sacrifice. The order was resented by the Musalmans especially the butchers. Serious rioting took place at midday, in the northern suburb of the city. The Proclamation was enforced with difficulty and order was restored within two hours with the military assistance. In the Hospital casualties were: Hindus 8 dead and 44 injured and Musalmans 1 dead and 25 injured. An unknown number was privately treated. The police opened fire with buckshot causing two deaths. There was no trouble on the 16th. On the following night rioting by the Hindus in the centre of the city was easily suppressed. To-day the situation is quiet. Musalman shops generally are opened. The Hindu shops are mostly closed. The police control is adequate with military assistance. There has been no looting. The situation is grave owing to unreasonable panic and possibility of individual acts of Badmashis."

### SITUATION QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 18.

The situation at 10 o'clock this morning is quiet. Several false alarms were raised during the night, but nothing untoward happened. In spite of all efforts on the part of the authorities and the fullest possible assurances most of the Hindu shops remain closed. Although business in Sazimandi, Paharganj and Kashmir Gate has badly been affected all these bazaars present quite normal appearance. Special Police have arrived from Amballa and Rohtak and more are expected to come to-day to relieve the Delhi Police to some extent after their eight days duty, which, in this hot weather, has proved a great strain on the officers and the men. Individual acts of badmashi element on either side of the two communities will continue. Cases of assaults on innocent passers-by have been reported, but it was found difficult to trace the culprits. Panic continues. Besides the armed Police one armoured car is patrolling the Chandi Chowk and its suburbs.

DELHI, July 18.

The situation in Delhi at four o'clock this evening was one of calmness. Mr. Abbott, Chief Commissioner, was busy for the whole day receiving a number of Mussulman and Hindu deputations to all of whom he gave a hearing. A deputation of Hindus from the Delhi Cloth Market, after hearing the Chief Commissioner about Police arrangements, professed their readiness to open shops.

The other deputations were mainly concerned with past events and adequate protection for the future. Each one of these deputations related to the Commissioner its own version of the events during the past week and claimed greater protection. A few Hindu shops in Khari Baoli were opened this evening.

### COMMUNAL TENSION "ACUTE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 17.

The Senior Superintendent of Police has furnished the Associated Press with a brief official account of the situation in Delhi from the beginning of the disturbance on Friday last up till six o'clock this evening. According to this report, panic still prevails in the city and the communal tension is acute. Although no looting occurred during the week, yet most of the shops remain closed. Since Tuesday last there has been no serious riot worth mentioning. The police have been provided with motor lorries and the moment an alarm is received the Central Police Station, where all the chief police officers and District Magistrate are now staying, immediately despatch to the place from where the alarm is received a contingent of police force to deal with the situation thus preventing a serious breach of the peace. Several false alarms were received during the past two days but nothing worth mentioning had happened.

British infantry and armoured cars are picketing and patrolling the city, during the nights only, and during the day the city and its suburbs are being patrolled by armed police. If the situation continues as it now is, the authorities hope to withdraw the military pickets by to-morrow or so. So far the Civil authorities have not been compelled to ask the military to open fire and not a single shot has been fired by either the officers or men of the British infantry armoured cars and cavalry who were called to assist the police. The first firing by the armed police took place on Friday last but it was not directed against the mob. A couple of rounds of buckshots were fired at house tops and walls from where some Hindus were throwing brickbats at the Mussalman crowd and the police on the road below. The second firing by armed police was ordered by the Additional District Magistrate with due warning against an infuriated mob on Tuesday last. The firing was ordered as the mob had attacked the police and it was found impossible to dispose of it otherwise.

TOTAL OF CASUALTIES.

The total number of known casualties during the week are: Hindus 11 dead and 89 injured; Mussalmans one dead and 50 injured. An unknown number is being privately treated. The casualties on the police side number four constables seriously injured and several minor injuries to officers and men of all ranks.

Up till now, the police had been called to disperse mobs at 20 different places with lathis and baton charges, and at two places with firing, one of which was not directed against the mob. Considering the seriousness of the riot the damage done to public or private property is very small. One Hindu Temple was broken into and idols smashed. Stones were thrown at some mosques.

The Delhi Electric Tramway and Lighting Company greatly assisted the police in removing the dead and wounded to hospital and in carrying police reinforcements as they were required at various places.

DELHI, July 18.

A drive through the City this evening shows that confidence is being gradually restored. Several Hindu shops have reopened and it is hoped that normal business will be carried on from to-morrow. It is stated that military pickets will be withdrawn to-morrow. There were no alarms received at the Central Police Station today and no acts of individual rowdyism have been reported during the past twelve hours.

## GENERAL NADIR KHAN AT PESHAAWR.

### A DELAYED TELEGRAM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Herewith enclosed a copy of press telegram, which I sent this morning. I understand that this will be withheld by Government. Please publish it and oblige.—Yours etc.,

A. C. BOMBWAL.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

His Excellency General Nadar Khan left for Lahore by mail this morning. Local Congress and Khilafat proposed to give him hearty send-off and arranged for breakfast and fruit, but not allowed under Chief Commissioner's order, Police pickets posted on all roads, station guarded, traffic closed between city and cantonment till departure. Many Indian passengers not permitted, aero travel in the same train, aeroplanes flying over station. General interviewed (by Pandit Amirchand Bombwal, a member of the A.I.C.C.) said his first object in going to France is to strengthen ties of friendship between the two Powers and secondly to get him cured of long-standing disease. He felt pride in expressing that equal treatment was meted out to Hindus and Mahomedans in Afghanistan. He strongly emphasised the necessity of depending upon Indians' own exertions and ignoring any outside help.

Being questioned by Pandit Amirchand Bombwal he rejoined that his Government was not oblivious of colour prejudice against Asiatics and that Afghans would spare no pains in attaining equality for Asiatics as a whole. He ended by saying that Hindu-Mahomedan unity was the sole panacea for all evils.

Id passed peacefully.

The telegram of which the above is a copy has not yet been received by us.—'B'C.

A.C. BOMBWAL.

Rampala St. Peshawar.

8. a.m..

## SIR M. HAILEY'S DURBAR.

### IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 18.

Amritsar will welcome His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey with a busy programme when he visits Amritsar on 1st August. His Excellency will stay here for three days. Besides an address of welcome voted by the Municipality, which, it is understood, His Excellency has been pleased to accept, addresses of welcome will be presented by half a dozen other bodies including the District Board and the Sikh, Muslim and Hindu Publicity Committees and the Co-operative Societies of the District.

It is further understood that His Excellency will hold a Durbar here where some important pronouncements on the Akali situation and other problems concerning the Punjab may be expected. The Municipal Committee has decided to arrange for a garden party in honour of His Excellency.

## THE BENGAL INJUNCTION SEQUEL.

### INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The entry of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee in the suit against Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, and two Ministers of the Bengal Government has created further complications in the situation. After the original plaintiffs had been given leave to withdraw and Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee had been allowed to come in their place, another Zemindar, Mr. Dhirendra Nath Roy, applied to be made a party plaintiff in the suit and asked for the removal of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee from the category of plaintiffs in this suit on the allegation that the application of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee was a collusive one and that he did not represent the interest of the plaintiffs but that of the defendants.

This application was made yesterday and was renewed to-day before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose by Mr. N. N. Sircar who said that his client would undertake to go on with the suit and all the proceedings arising out of the suit as diligently as was possible. Counsel said, the application made by the former plaintiffs was to withdraw the whole suit, but what had happened was that they had withdrawn and somebody else had been allowed to conduct the suit. If this gentleman was allowed to carry on that suit it would mean that the Ministers were both plaintiffs and defendants and that this was a collusive affair. Counsel said that on the last occasion he wanted an opportunity to show that this gentleman was a puppet who had been got hold of by the Ministers to figure as a plaintiff so that the Ministers would really be plaintiffs as well as defendants. Their suspicion was that it was the voice of the Ministers that would be heard through the new plaintiff, Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee. Therefore, they were asking for an opportunity to enquire as to whether Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee was a bonafide plaintiff or not.

Mr. Langford James on behalf of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee said that his client would conduct the appeal and the suit diligently. His client had filed an affidavit denying the allegations that he came simply and solely to bring a collusive suit. That allegation was absolutely untrue. Since they had charged him (Mr. James) with conspiring, counsel was not going to the Appeal Court. Mr. James assured the Court that his client would do everything in his power to resist the appeal and get the best possible counsel to represent him. If, hereafter, there was any suspicion that his client was not doing his duty of prosecuting the suit, an application could be made to substitute another plaintiff in his stead. There should not be an enquiry as to who was the better Swarajist or the better member of the public.

His Lordship directed an enquiry into two of the allegations, namely that, Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee had obtained a copy of the plaint from the defendants' solicitors and that Mr. Langford James, who had been engaged for the defendant, Mr. Cotton, had appeared for Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee. This enquiry will be held on Thursday next.

At the rising of the Court Mr. Sircar appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley and applied for leave to file two appeals against the orders of Mr. Justice Ghose passed yesterday allowing the former plaintiffs to withdraw from the suit and not allowing them to withdraw the suit altogether, and further, making Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee a party plaintiff. Counsel also asked that these two appeals should be heard before the appeal filed in connection with the injunction. The Chief Justice granted the application.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose heard to-day the application of Mr. Dhirendranath Roy praying (1) to be made a party plaintiff in the suit against Mr. Cotton and the two Ministers and (2) that enquiry be made into the bonafides of Mr. Niranjan Chatterjee who has been made a party plaintiff in the place of Mr. Kiranshanker Chaudhry and Kumar Sankar Roy Chaudhury. His Lordship directed that he would make an enquiry on Thursday and then pass order.

# MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

(Continued from page 9.)

for the nautical training of Indians who desire to follow a sea career. While appreciating the readiness expressed by the existing lines to take Indian apprentices and to employ them as officers after they have been fully trained, we have come to the conclusion, after careful consideration, that the success of the scheme we are proposing for the training and future employment of Indian lads so trained should not be left to chance or the good will of Shipping Companies. We are, therefore, providing in our recommendations for the coastal trade that before a license is granted to any company an undertaking must be given that apprentices will be taken to the extent of at least two per ship, subject to a maximum of 60 for any one company, and that Indian officers and engineers as they become eligible will be employed up to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total number of officers and engineers employed. In this way it is hoped in course of time to bring about the complete Indianisation of the superior personnel of the coastal Mercantile Marine. The crews of these fleets are already Indian, as we have previously stated, so that it does not appear to be necessary for anything to be done at the present juncture to Indianise the crews.

One section of the witnesses who appeared before us feel that active assistance on the part of Government towards the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine should stop at the provision of the training facilities and that the rest should be left to a gradual process of development by ordinary commercial methods. They point out that what Indian companies generally lack at present are proper methods of organisation and management by men with practical experience in the shipping trade. This defect it is urged will be partly removed by the scheme for the training of Indians in navigation and their employment as officers on ships and partly by such steps as it may be necessary to take to develop an experienced staff for management. The Indian companies which will be formed in future will thus not suffer from lack of experienced officers and managers and will, therefore, be in a strong position to face competition and establish themselves in the trade. The witnesses, who take this view, refer to the case of at least one Indian company which has fought its way into the Conference without any State aid or encouragement and they see no reason why other Indian companies should not be equally successful, provided they have good financial backing, and are properly managed. These witnesses are, therefore, averse to any further assistance being given in the form of the reservation of the coastal trade to Indian owned ships, because they feel that a policy of restriction or exclusion will not be to the advantage of the country as a whole. They point out that there has been no complaint regarding either the efficiency or adequacy of the services offered by existing shipping lines and consider that it would be a mistake to substitute for them an agency, the efficiency of which is problematical and in any case has yet to be proved. They point to the action which has been taken in Australia to place restrictions on the coasting trade with the result that freights have risen to the detriment of Australian trade, necessitating the appointment of a Committee, which is sitting at present, to examine the coastal trading provisions of the Australian Navigation Act. They are apprehensive that the same result will follow in India if a policy of reservation is decided upon. If reservation is to be introduced at all they suggest that it should be confined to the exclusion of foreign ships only, but they strongly favour the policy of the open door as being the most beneficial to the welfare of India as a whole. This is one side of the question.

The other side of the question has been presented to us by another section of witnesses who have given evidence. Their view is that if, as they understand, the object of this enquiry is to bring an Indian Mercantile Marine into being within a reasonable period of time, then it is not enough merely to provide for the training and the Indianisation of the personnel of the fleet and that in addition it is necessary to provide for the Indianisation of the ownership and management of the ships at the same time. In other words, they feel that it is not sufficient for Government to assist Indians only to man ships and that in addition they should be given facilities to own and manage them and that the two things should progress side by side. They point out that it is practically impossible under present conditions for Indian companies to gain a footing in the trade and do not consider that this view is controverted by the fact that one Indian company has succeeded in fighting its way into the Conference. That company, as they observe, was only successful after a protracted struggle involving heavy losses which other companies with limited resources at their disposal cannot afford to face. It was alleged that the present British shipping lines to a certain extent neglect the small ports on the coast and at Madras w ewere told of an instance in which a shipping company and a railway company had entered into a contract with a view to attracting trade to a particular port. It was urged that such combinations are prejudicial to the development of the small ports to which, it was claimed, that more attention will be paid when more Indian shipping companies come into existence. They state that if direct action is taken to protect Indan shipping in the coastal trade plenty of Indian investors will be forthcoming to put up the money required to start Indian companies. It is pointed out by these witnesses that the coasting trade is the domestic preserve of the people of this country and that it is only right and proper that Indian enterprises in this trade should be especially fostered in preference to companies run by non-Indians. With this aim in view, they consider that action should be taken to secure that the coasting trade of India is gradually reserved for ships which are owned and managed and ultimately manned by the people of this country. They are averse to the policy of the open door as one which is not conducive to the growth of indigenous shipping enterprises and they do not apprehend that a policy of reservation will be followed by the adverse results described in the preceding paragraph. In any case they consider that in the interests of the Indian Mercantile Marine the risk, if any, must be faced as it has been faced by every country in the world, including a British Dominion, which has deliberately adopted the policy of reserving its coasting trade for its own people in order to encourage the growth of a national Mercantile Marine.

These are the two sides to the question as they have been presented to us by witnesses and we admit that there is a good deal of force in the arguments urged on both sides. It must be stated that so far as the ports served are concerned there is no great fault to be found with the efficiency or the regularity of the services offered by the existing shipping lines and that the question of a replacement of non-Indian lines by Indian concerns does not arise so far as these grounds are concerned. But we have been directed to examine what measures can usefully be taken for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, and we cannot agree that the provision of training facilities alone exhausts all the necessary avenues of action which can usefully be taken in the direction indicated.

## RESERVATION OF THE COASTING TRADE.

In other countries, which have desired to develop a national Mercantile Marine, one direction in which action has been taken to this end has been to reserve the coasting trade for the subjects of the particular country concerned. Under the provisions of the Indian Coasting Trade Act V of 1850 the coasting trade of India is open to all comers and it is the unanimous opinion of all witnesses who have appeared before us that this Act should now be repealed with a view to the exclusion of foreigners from the coastal trade. It is understood that this action was suggested before the war when foreign participation in the Indian coastal trade threatened to assume serious proportions. With the outbreak of War, however, foreign competition declined and the proposal was dropped apparently because it was not considered advantageous to impose restrictions on the coastal trade at a time when India sorely needed coasting ships and was only too glad to receive allied or neutral shipping in her ports. With the return of peace the position has changed and it is understood that there is now a vast amount of surplus tonnage lying at British ports for which employment cannot be found. The present is, therefore, an opportune moment to reopen the question. The coasting trade of a country is regarded universally as a domestic trade in which foreign flags cannot engage as of right but to which they may be admitted as an act of grace. It is admitted that the policy of British Dominions or Possessions in regard to their own coasting trades must be determined by their local interests and we are of opinion that in the interests of the growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine it is necessary to close the coasting trade of this country to ships belonging to the subjects of foreign nations. It may be necessary to provide that an exception should be made in favour of those foreign States which enjoy any treaty rights in respect of the Indian coasting trade (vide Section 736 (a) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894), but we consider that no foreign ships should under any circumstances enjoy superior privileges to those accorded to British ships. We have not been able to determine from navigation statistics the extent of foreign participation in the coasting trade of British India but the general impression is that it is very small and that in any case it is not large enough to justify the apprehension that its disappearance is likely seriously to injure the commerce of the country. We recommend, therefore that action should now be taken to repeal the Indian Coasting Trade Act V of 1850, subject to the exception which we have mentioned above.

It has already been explained that a large number of witnesses do not consider that the exclusion of foreign shipping alone goe far enough to encourage the growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine and that what is required is action to reserve the coasting trade more or less exclusively for shipping companies, the controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian. In other words the object of these witnesses is to compel existing British Steamship lines to gradually Indianize the character of their companies in order that they may be considered eligible to trade on the coast. It is necessary here to examine the possibility of excluding British ships from the Indian coasting trade. As already stated the policy of British Dominions or Possessions in regard to their own coasting trades is determined by their local interests. This is borne out by Section 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which confers power upon the Legislature of a British Possession, by any Act or Ordinance, to regulate its coasting trade, provided that, in such Act or Ordinance, all British ships (including the ships of any other British Possession) shall be treated in exactly the same manner as ships of the British Possession in which it is made. We find that the Commonwealth of Australia has taken advantage of the provisions of this Section of the Merchant Shipping Act to introduce a law which has had the effect of conferring on Australian shipowners a monopoly in the Australian coasting trade. This has been done, not by excluding non-Australian ships in so many words, but by providing in the Australian Navigation Act for a system of control by means of licenses to trade on the Australian coast, which are only granted to vessels engaged in such trade under certain conditions. The conditions attached to the grant of a license for the Australian coasting trade apply to all British ships alike, but the nature of those conditions is such that they have the practical effect of automatically shutting out all except Australian owned vessels from the Australian coasting trade. It is clear, therefore, that if it is decided to take similar action in respect of the Indian coasting trade in the interests of Indian shipowners, there is nothing in the British Merchant Shipping Law, which would prevent action of this kind being taken, provided the conditions enforced are applicable to British and Indian ships alike. It is believed to be true that a Committee has been appointed to inquire into and report upon the effect of the operation of the Australian Navigation Act upon the trade, industry and development of that country and that the coastal trading provisions of the Act will form the subject of special enquiry by this Committee. Although, as before stated, one witness with recent Australian experience has said that the Act has been prejudicial to trade interests, there is no information whatever at present as to what conclusions this Committee has reached. Until the Australian Committee's Report is published it is impossible to base any conditions on the experience alleged to have been gained in Australia of the policy of coastal reservation. At the same time it must be pointed out that the system of reserving the coastal trade has been adopted by other countries and is still continued by them. It does not follow, even if the Australian system has not been successful, that the system we propose for the Indian coastal trade will not be a success.

We do not consider that it is possible to say at this stage whether the reservation of the Indian coasting trade for shipping companies, which are predominantly Indian in character, is likely to be beneficial for India or not, for the simple reason that there are no data at present on which a satisfactory conclusion can be based. In any case, it seems unfair to pronounce any adverse judgment as to the ability of Indians to run shipping companies as successfully and efficiently as the present concerns until they have been given an opportunity of owning and managing ships under more favourable conditions than those prevailing to-day. Indians have proved successful in other technical trades in which a short time back they possessed little or no practical knowledge or experience and we see no reason why, given a favourable opportunity, they should not prove equally successful in the shipping trade. The Honourable Member for Commerce stated in the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Government that this desire on the part of the people for their own Mercantile Marine was a very natural desire. Recognising this natural desire we are of opinion that this should be met within a reasonable period of time and not in the distant future. This being so, it is our considered opinion that the provision of facilities for the training of Indian officers and engineers alone is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the case and that some further steps are required to achieve the object in view. These further steps we recommend should be in the form of the eventual reservation of the Indian coasting trade for ships the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian. This should be done by the introduction of a system of licenses or permits as has been done in Australia, except that the conditions to be attached to the grant of a license or permit in India will be different to the conditions imposed in Australia. We recommend that it should be announced now that with effect from a date, to be fixed by Government, the privilege to engage or to take part in the coasting trade of India will be regulated by a system of licenses, the conditions of which are indicated in the paragraphs which follow.

## DEFINITION OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The summary of evidence goes to show that an ideal Indian Mercantile Marine may be briefly described as follows:—

(a) Ships to be registered in India.

(b) Officers and crews to be Indians.

(c) The ships to be owned by joint stock panies (public or private) registered in India with rupee capital, with a majority of Indians on the Directorate or to be owned and managed by individual Indians.

(d) majority of the shares in the companies to be held by Indians.

(e) The management of the companies to be predominantly in the hands of Indians.

(f) The ships shall be built in Indian shipyards belonging to companies constituted in a similar manner.

As an ideal to be worked up to eventually we accept the above definition but for the present we do not consider that it is capable of practical realisation in full. What we wish to provide for in our coastal trading regulations is that after a time the ownership and controlling interests in the ship or ships for which licenses are required shall be predominantly Indian and we think that this qualification should be held to have been fulfilled if a ship conforms to the following conditions:—

(a) That it is registered in India.

(b) That it is owned and managed by an individual Indian or by a joint stock company (public or private) which is registered in India with rupee capital, with a majority of Indians on its Directorate and a majority of its shares held by Indians, and

(c) That the management of such company is predominantly in the hands of Indians.

It is not possible at present to provide that the officers and crews should be completely Indian, because it will take some time under our training scheme to produce the requisite number of Indian officers and engineers, but in our coastal trading regulations which follow provision has been made for the compulsory Indianisation of the personnel. Nor is it possible at present to provide that the ships applying for licenses shall have been built in India, because no shipbuilding yard, capable of constructing ocean-going steam vessels exist in this country, but we hope that in course of time it will be found practicable to add both these *desiderata* to the conditions of the license, which we propose should be laid down

## CONDITIONS.

It should be announced that on and from a certain date to be specified by Government no ship should be entitled to engage or take part in the coasting trade of India unless such ship has first obtained a license from the licensing authority appointed for the purpose, subject to the following conditions:—

Condition 1.—Licenses or permits shall after the introduction of the licensing system be issued to any ship flying the British Flag, provided that it is proved to the satisfaction of the licensing authority that such ship, not being more than 25 years old, has been regularly engaged on the coasting trade during the preceding twelve months and that the Joint Stock Company (public or private) or individual by whom it is owned gives an undertaking in writing to take Indian apprentices for training subject to a minimum of 2 per ship, no line being compelled to take more than 60 apprentices all-told. Provided further that such Joint Stock Company or individual owner undertakes to employ qualified Indian officers and engineers, as they become eligible, up to the extent of at least 50 per cent. of the total number of officers and engineers employed. These licenses shall continue subject to Board of Trade Regulations until the ship has reached the age of 25 years, provided the conditions set forth above are being complied with.

Condition 2.—All ships hereafter seeking to enter the coastal trade can only obtain licenses on their complying with such conditions as may be laid down by Government for Indian Shipping concerns; provided also that the owners of all such ships are likewise required to give an undertaking on the lines indicated in Condition 1 regarding the employment of Indian apprentices and the gradual Indianisation of their officers and engineers.

Condition 3.—The licensing authority may be given discretion to waive all or any of these conditions during exceptional periods of stress such as trade booms, famines, war, etc., and to issue permits to any ship flying the British Flag to cover such periods as he may consider requisite.

Condition 4.—The licensing authority may also be vested with power to take such steps, with the approval of the Government of India, as may be considered advisable to deal with deferred rebates, rate wars, or any other conditions which act unduly as a restraint on trade.

Condition 5.—Provision should be made that, where by treaty made before the 13th May, 1869, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria agreed to grant to any ships of a foreign State such rights or privileges in respect of the coasting trade of British India, those rights and privileges shall be enjoyed by those ships for so long as Her Majesty agreed or His Majesty the King may hereafter agree to grant them. This, however, should be subject to the proviso that no foreign ships should under any circumstances enjoy superior privileges to those accorded to British ships

Column 6.—For the purpose of these regulations "Coasting trade" may be deemed to mean trade exclusively carried on between any port or ports in British India and any port or ports or place on the Continent of India (including Burma).

These, broadly speaking, are the conditions which in our opinion should be imposed under the licensing system which we recommend should be introduced on the coasting trade of India.

## STATE AIDS.

It has occurred to us that it would facilitate the growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine if, in combination with the licensing system which has been proposed above, arrangements could be made for the Government of India, by means of a loan, to purchase one of the existing British lines operating on the coast as a going concern and appoint Directors to control it, a majority of whom should be Indians. The present management should be retained until such time as there are sufficient Indians available with the necessary experience to undertake complete management. The ownership of the vessels in this line should be transferred by sale from time to time to approved Indian owners with a view to the above concern ultimately being placed in the hands of Indian companies. Such an arrangement would furnish an immediate opportunity for Indians to extend the Indian Mercantile Marine with a ready made fleet of proved efficiency and as the existing management would be retained it would have a definite commercial value offering a fairly safe return for the capital invested in its purchase. The possession of such a fleet of ships of the approved type would provide also immediate opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices and the employment of Indian officers, as well as opportunities for the training of Indians in the business management of shipping concerns by European shipping experts. We have not sounded any of the existing British owned lines as to whether they would be willing to sell out but we think it is not unlikely, under the changed conditions which, if approved by Government, the reservation of the coastal trade on the lines indicated will bring about, that one or more of these companies might be willing to consider the matter if a suitable offer is made to them. In our opinion this proposition is a feasible one, provided it is combined with the licensing system which we have recommended, and we commend it as worthy of serious consideration by the Government of India.

In their evidence quite a large number of witnesses have recommended that, in addition to the reservation of the coastal trade for Indian shipping companies, such companies should also be given navigation bounties, cheap Government loans, State guarantee of interest on capital and other forms of financial aid which have been given in other countries simultaneously with the reservation of the coastal trade for their own subjects. In our opinion the reservation of the coastal trade in the manner which we have indicated will confer a substantial advantage upon Indian shipowners, and we see no justification for the grant of any other forms of State aid. We recommend, however, that at some future date, as soon as a sufficient number of trained Indian officers and engineers are available and Indian shipowners have proved efficient in managing and running coastal steamers, the question of granting navigation bounties to purely Indian shipping companies in respect of overseas trade to other countries should be favourably considered.

A question may be raised whether the recommendations we have made in respect of the ownership of vessels to be licensed for the Coastal trade are consistent with section 736 (b) of the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 which limits the power of the Legislature of a British Possession in the matter of the regulation of its coasting trade by the condition that all British ships (including the ships of any other British Possession) shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the ships of the British Possession concerned. In requiring predominant Indian ownership for British ships as in the case of Indian ships, we do not think that the principle of that section is violated. This requirement applies to both classes of ships and in stipulating for a predominant Indian share in the management and controlling interests of British ships operating in the Indian coasting trade, there is certainly no evasion of the provisions of that section. But if it should be so considered by the Law Officers of the Crown, we would strongly recommend that section 736 (b) of the British Merchant Shipping Act should be amended. If this is not agreed to, then we recommend that, in addition to the licensing system imposing the other conditions we have suggested, namely, employment of Indian apprentices and Indian officers, a system of bounties should be resorted to to develop the Indian Mercantile Marine. The bounties should be given to all Indian owned and Indian managed ships and Mail contracts should be given only to such ships and preference should be given for the carriage of Government Stores in such ships whether on the coast or in the overseas trade. The establishment of a competent authority for the purpose of regulating the coastal shipping trade and for developing the Indian Mercantile Marine in all its branches is highly essential in order to carry out our recommendations in this matter. If the coastal trade can be reserved in the manner suggested by us, the country will be saved much expense which a system of bounties and subsidies would involve. Every effort should, therefore, be made to secure the amendment of the section of the Merchant Shipping Act referred to above if really it stands in the way of carrying out our recommendations.

## MAIL SUBSIDIES.

It has always been an accepted principle that, so far as Maritime Services are concerned, the course of the post should follow as far as possible the course of trade. Consequently to secure the maximum economy in carrying mails, steamer services already in existence have been utilized for the purpose. We understand that mail subsidies are fixed by negotiation or tender based on the regularity and speed of the services and that the number of miles combined with the speed has been the determining factor in fixing the rate. In our opinion the broad principle enunciated above is sound and we see no reason to advocate any radical change. But should the licensing system we have advocated, for any reasons, not be adopted, it will be necessary to enter in all future mail contracts, in which the whole amount of the subsidy is to be paid by India, a stipulation to the effect that all suitable ships owned by such companies must take on board a number of Indian apprentices, in accordance with the limitations we have previously recommended under the licensing system.

## INDIANISATION OF THE SERVICE.

In Chapter V, we have dealt with the Indianisation of the Royal Indian Marine. The scheme for the nautical training of Indians which we have recommended in Chapter II will give Indian officers the requisite qualifications to enter any service for which sea experience is required and we recommend that one way of finding avenues of employment for these officers after their training has been completed should be to employ an increasing number of them, as they become available, in services such as the Bengal and other Pilot services, the Marine Departments under local Governments and in vessels belonging to the Port Trusts, until these services also are practically Indianised.

We may add that some witnesses both at Calcutta and Rangoon sought to bring to our notice certain serious difficulties alleged to be felt by Indian Companies in the matter of internal river traffic and trade connected with it. We felt that we could not deal with these questions as they were outside the scope of the terms of reference to this Committee.

# "BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on the 16th as appeared in your columns of the 17th I beg to draw your attention to the incorrect report regarding the propositions I had moved that evening. Your reporter has stated that,

"The last resolution moved by him was that their educational institutions should only employ those teachers who followed non-violent N.C.O. and used pure khaddar on their persons."

"No one was found to support Mr. Tripathi and he withdrew his resolution."

This is not correct. My resolution as stated above was moved by me and my friend Mr. I. S. Patel seconded it if I agreed to the deletion of the words "followed non-violent N.C.O." I agreed to it and the resolution was passed in the following words.

"That this committee requested the board of National education to engage such teachers in the educational institutions who used pure khaddar only."

The resolution No. 6 which I withdrew was for want of support but in view of the recent resolutions of the A.I.C.C. referred to the members of the B.P.C.C. putting pure khaddar.

I shall thank you therefore to kindly publish this in your paper.—Yours, etc.

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum, July 17.

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# TRADE AND FINANCE.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 17.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions continued easy during the week with call money quoted at about 4½ per cent. The rate for fixed deposits for two and three months was about 3½ per cent. The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows an increase of about Rs. 308 lacs in the cash balance and the trade demand as evidenced from the figures of the statement shows a decrease in "Loans" of Rs. 18.86 lacs, in "Cash Credits" of Rs. 133.65 lacs and in "Inland Bills Discounted" of Rs. 53.92 lacs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. As funds have begun to flow into the Bank, it is likely that the Bank rate may be lowered before long to 4 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 112.53 lacs and the 44.62 lacs in other deposits. The cash balance has increased by Rs. 308.18 lacs and now stands at Rs. 23,75.74,000, the percentage being 24.24 as compared with 24.18 last week.

In the gilt-edged market rates have declined on the announcement of the Government of India Loan of Rs. 15 crores mainly due to holders profit taking and selling part of their holdings with a view to tender for the new loan. The terms of the loan are considered quite satisfactory and it is generally believed that the long-term loan of 1945-55 will be the favourite in the market. The opinion in business circles is that the loan will be subscribed within a short period. The general depression prevailing in industrial concerns and the general lack of business confidence are some of the main causes for the expected success of the loan. 3½ per cent Government paper declined from Rs. 68/6 to Rs. 68/2. 5 per cent Loan, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 98/3 and 99. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1923 and 1928, were put through round Rs. 103/2 and Rs. 104/12. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 102/2. 1930 at Rs. 104 and 1932 at Rs. 105. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan is quoted at about Rs. 108/12.

During the week the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, performed the opening ceremony of the Calcutta branch of the Central Bank of India. The Finance Member in reply gave warm support and some candid advice which, in banking matters, is worth following by all Indian banking institutions in India. He further expressed his disagreement with those who believe that the stringency in the money market, so pronounced during the last busy season, was the result of the refusal of Government to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 4d. gold and he explained it in a very convincing and satisfactory manner. He also explained in detail the seasonal stringency in the money market stating that "The root lies in the facts of Nature. In a country which is predominantly agricultural, more currency is necessarily required in those periods of the year when crops are being harvested."

He also stated that Government are prepared to issue further currency against sterling security in the Paper Currency reserve, out of the proceeds of remittances. Also that this method is capable of extended use.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has been firm throughout the week with business passing as high as 1s. 5d. for ready T T. The rise is due more to the money and over bought position in the market for delivery this month than to the showing of export bills to any great extent. A certain amount of speculative activity is partly the cause of the present excitement. In the forward market rates have further firmed up, the rate for August/September, being the same as that for ready, while October-November-December are at a premium of 1/32d. to 1/16d. This is the first time for several months that the forward market has been quoted higher than the rate for ready showing a healthier tone and more confidence in the market. The total purchases in Bombay of the Imperial Bank during the week are reported to amount to £1,425,000 at rates varying from 1s. 5 3/32d. to 1s. 5½d.

The dollar quotation has been firm, due to absence of exports from the United States and comparative ease in the money rates as between New York and London. The rate improved from $ 4.33 to $4.38-1/2, declined to $ 4.36-1/4 but improved and closes at $ 4.36 5/8. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 85.30 Belgian francs at 95.75 and the Italian lira at 101.

GOLD.

The Gold market was weak throughout the period under review, our prices being mainly influenced by the firmness in sterling exchange and the decline in the price of the metal in London. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 94s. 11d. and 94s. 3d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/4/9 and Rs. 24/15/6 for ready, Rs. 25/5/3 and Rs. 24/15/6 for 17th July settlement and Rs. 25/5/9 and Rs. 25 for 15th August settlement. The rate for sovereigns declined from Rs. 16/0/6 to Rs. 15/13 for ready and from Rs. 16 to Rs. 15/12 forward. The off-take, in spite of the decline in rates, still averages some 10,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2½ lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £150,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,90,500. The total imports of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 40,69,749 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,80,000.

SILVER.

As with gold the silver market was also weak with a decline in price of about one rupee per 100 tolas. The decline is mainly influenced by firmer sterling exchange and diminishing up-country off-take, although the rates in the London market were maintained. The volume of business passing was moderate. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London was practically unchanged round 3s. 3-9/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34-5/8d. and 34-9/16d. for ready and 34 11/16d. and 34-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82/5 and Rs. 81/5 for ready, Rs. 82/6 and Rs. 81/5 for 21st July settlement and Rs. 82/9 and Rs 81/9 for 21st August settlement. The off-take has further declined and averages about 65 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 7,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 21,750 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 21,750. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 75 bars and Rs. 1,54,041 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about 215,000.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares show a decline with a small volume of business passing. In view of the present weather conditions there was a certain amount of unloading on the part of weak bulls. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 278/12-279/4,667/8; Century Rs. 288/12-249/8,297/8, 298/4; Central India Rs. 475-480-478/12-482/8; Crescent Rs. 220-215; Kohinoor Rs. 1055-1070, 1075; New Great Rs. 297/8-295; Pearls Rs. 731/4,583/12; Simplex Rs. 200/8-200 198/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 540-536/4 540-534/4.

The miscellaneous section is still dull with rates unchanged. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 175, Bombay Burma Rs. 300, Bt. Burma Petrol Rs. 5/1 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 51/4. Cement and Manganese shares also rule quiet with practically no variation in the rates. Railway shares continue steady, Ahd. Prantij quoting Rs. 850, Central Provinces Rs. 101, Gujerat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Bank shares were steady throughout the week, Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1,432/8 with Contributories at Rs. 366/4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 80/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/12.

# COTTON.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp advance both in New York and Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on Wall St. shorts covering and local buying, and scarcity of contracts. In the middle of the week the prices gave way on local traders selling and some long liquidation but again improved at the close on general buying and considerable short covering.

The American market this week shows upward tendency with a fair rise in values. The reason of the advance has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions and bad crop reports. The tone of the market on the whole indicates a steady appearance. Accounts from Manchester point to a hopeful increase in the enquiry of piecegoods.

As regards the future prospects of the market much will depend on the weather conditions and reports about boll-weevils damage in America, and consequently it is difficult to advise at the moment regarding operations. We think it prudent for the present not to force business in any way having regard to the present level which affords no attraction to us either side of the market. We are of opinion that this level had better be left intact until a decided improvement is brought about in the outlook by an increased yield resulting from favourable weather, when perhaps a substantial reduction may be effected. Purchases may then be embarked on, for it must be remembered that although the crop has had a very bad start, it will require fine conditions henceforth to produce the desired result viz, a plentiful supply of the raw material. The excessive heat and drought in August is still to be feared, even though the July weather be such as to prove beneficial to the crop. The example of Texas is not to be made much of where despite the prevalence of high temperatures during the last few days, the crops showed signs of improvement upto the moment. The whole consuming world is faced with the dread of a low level of supply and until this is dispelled by a good yield, the time is one of alarm and anxiety. Our advice is therefore to adopt the attitude of on-lookers for the time being and buy only on recessions should such occur.

A substantial rise of 77 to 95 points has been reported in New York futures on Thursday. The market advanced on fresh buying and continued short covering on reports of high temperatures in Texas. We do not think it advisable to buy after this advance but would recommend to make purchases on sharp reactians.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| New York July | 29.25 | 31.35 plus 210 |
| New York October | 24.10 | 26.55 ,, 215 |
| New York January | 23.57 | 25.67 ,, 210 |
| New York March | 23.77 | 25.89 ,, 212 |
| New York May | 23.85 | 25.97 ,, 212 |
| Liverpool July | 16.48 | 16.75 ,, 27 |
| Liverpool October | 14.48 | 14.93 ,, 45 |
| Liverpool January | 14.06 | 14.51 ,, 45 |
| Liverpool March | 13.96 | 14.41 ,, 45 |
| Liverpool May | 13.83 | 14.30 ,, 47 |

## LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 11th inst. at Rs. 502 and improved to Rs. 503½ on moderate buying by Offices and Commission Houses, but again eased to Rs. 501½ on Bazar operators selling. On the 12th inst the market opened steady at Rs. 508½ owing to a sharp advance in New York futures, and going up to Rs. 509 on scattered buying gave way to Rs. 507 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. In sympathy with the further advance in America on the 14th inst. the market opened steady at Rs. 513. On some long liquidation and selling by Commission Houses the market declined to Rs. 510½, but again recovered to Rs. 512 on Bazar operators buying. On the 15th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 511. The prices fluctuated within a narrow range Commission Houses being moderate sellers. On the 16th instant the market opened at Rs. 506½ and advancing to Rs. 507½ on Bulls buying gave way to Rs. 505½ on Bazar operators selling. On the 17th inst. in sympathy with a sharp rise in New York futures the market opened steady at Rs. 515 and fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 517.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 555 on the 11th inst. and declined to Rs. 550 on Shroffs selling. From this level the prices improved to Rs. 558 on buying by brokers and prominent Shroffs. Selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs caused a set back and the market gave way to Rs. 551½ but again improved to Rs. 560 and closed at Rs. 559 on the 17th inst. Whilst Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs. 474 on the 11th inst. and going down to Rs. 472 gradually improved to Rs. 483 on prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 487 on the 17th instnt. Fully Good Bengal July opened on the 11th inst. at Rs. 517 and closed at Rs. 533 on the 17th inst. the highest being Rs. 533 and the lowest Rs. 517 whilst Bengal Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 424 and closed at Rs. 437 the highest being Rs. 437 and the lowest Rs. 423.

# PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, July 18.

There has not been much activity in the cloth market during the past week. Rupee rates of standard cloths have not shown much change. The enquiry from Malwa and Madrass has been on a retail scale, especially for White Goods, but the wholesale demand from all centres is conspicuous by its absence. The disturbances in Delhi and Nagpur have created an unfavourable atmosphere for buying fresh goods. The scarcity of rain in the cultivating districts has been a source of anxiety to the merchants and until some reassuring news are received regarding the course of the monsoon there are no chances of any improvement in the market. Though stocks are light in the consuming centres, buyers are afraid to purchase lots of quantity, lest high priced goods might remain on their shoulders, locking up their capital. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook, transactions amongst the dealers in the bazaar have been confined to half or quarter of a package.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been in poor demand. Drills have been easier. Grey Jaconets have not attracted much attention, but prices have remained steady. Dutch Fine White Shirtings have shown a fair improvement. In White Mulls, the 58 inches by 20 yards red end styles have been easier in value. White Nainsooks have hardly shown any change.

The Manchester market has been firm owing to fair inquiry being received. In view of the favourable rate of exchange, some merchants have given good offers to Importing Firms, and here and there some business has been booked. Some lots from stocks held by the Importing Firms have found their way in the market, and on which the buyers have made profits. This will no doubt induce the merchants to go in for fresh forward business in the same styles at higher rates, but, as it often happens, the profits of the first transaction will be wiped off in the fresh purchase and even leave a considerable loss in the bargain. The instability of the rate of exchange is a great handicap to business, as even if the forward exchange be fixed by the purchaser, at the time the business is booked, he might have to lose money on his transaction, in case his competitor gets the advantage of a more favourable rate of exchange for similar goods later on, and can afford to sell cheaper. After the boom in trade the crisis was to some extent averted by the concessions granted to the merchants by the Importing Firms. The full amounts of the settlements arrived at have not yet been paid up by many dealers and it is understood that some merchants are still in financial difficulties, and it is left to be seen how the old accounts with big outstandings will be cleared up by the parties concerned and on whose shoulders ultimately the heavy losses will fall.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

| | Ins. | Yds. | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's Fari No. | 2000 | 39×37 | 1-2-8 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 100,000 | ..45× | ,, .. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | No 33,000 | ..45× | ,, .. | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | No. 2800 | ....37× | .. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | No. 4545 | ..38×38 | .. | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | No. 15000 | ..44×38 | .. | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | No 16000 | .. | ,, .. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | No. 17000 | .. | ,, .. | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Graham's No. | 2730 | 39× | ,, .. | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, | No. 2750 | ..45× | ,, .. | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, | Yellow Horse | 43×39 | .. | .. | | |
| ,, | No. 2310 | ..44×38 | 1-2.. | .. | | |
| Dewhurst's | BBB | ..38×38 | 1-2.. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | BB | ..38×38 | 1-2.. | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Rupee No. 5 | 38×38 | 1-2.. | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Ritchie's No. | 510 | ..39×37 | 1-2138 | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, | No. 4462 | ..41× | ,, .. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Ln's Shunker | | ..39× | ,, .. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleming's | 1904-1906 | 45,48,51×38 | | Avg. | 19 | 8-0 |

GREY DRILLS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pepperell's Dragon | ..29×40 Net | | 28 | 0 0 |
| Ralli's Musjid No. | 425 | 26×40 | 16 | 0 0 |

GREY JACONETS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. | 18 | ..45×22 .. | 8 | 12 0 |
| ,, | No. 138 | ..40×22 .. | 7 | 0 0 |
| ,, | No. 636 | ..44×22 .. | 7 | 11 0 |

WHITE SHIRTINGS— .....

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liepman's No. | 1500 | 32×42 .. | 27 | 4 0 |
| H. B. T. C. | 40000 | ..36×40 .. | 29 | 0 0 |
| Ralli's No. | 9889 | ..33×40 .. | 18 | 12 0 |
| Forbes K. B. | 100 | ..33×40 .. | .. | |

WHITE MULLS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. | 6 | ..41×19 .. | 8 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 60 | ..46×19 .. | 9 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 600 | ..51×19 .. | 10 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 6000 | ..56×19 .. | 11 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 88 | ..58×20 .. | 7 | 11 0 |
| ,, | No. 1270 | ..27×18 .. | 3 | 15 0 |
| ,, | No. 166 | ..39×20 .. | 7 | 12 0 |
| ,, | No. 818 | ..39×20 .. | 7 | 14 0 |
| ,, | No. 1440 | ..36×20 .. | 6 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 5352 | ..42×20 Net | 10 | 8 0 |
| ,, | No. 2755 | ..42×20 Net | 11 | 8 0 |
| ,, | No. 1703 | ..52×20 Net | 14 | 8 0 |
| Ritchie's No. | 1260 | 27×18 .. | 3 | 15 0 |
| ,, | No. 119 | ..37×18 .. | 5 | 2 0 |
| ,, | No. 229 | ..42×18 .. | 5 | 10 0 |
| ,, | No. 339 | ..47×18 .. | 6 | 2 0 |
| ,, | 1K-4K38",43" 48"53×18 | | Avg. | 6 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 95 | ..58×20 .. | 7 | 10 0 |
| ,, | No. 66999 | ..40×18 .. | 5 | 8 0 |
| ,, | No. 86999 | ..40×18 .. | 6 | 0 0 |
| ,, | No. 775 | ..40×18 .. | 6 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 875 | ..45×18 .. | 6 | 12 0 |
| ,, | No. 975 | ..50×18 .. | 7 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 615 | ..50×18 .. | 7 | 2 0 |
| Graham's Baloon | | ..58×20 .. | 7 | 10 0 |
| Greaves' No. | 5060 | ..27×18 .. | .. | |

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. | 7070/9090 | 27×18 .. | 4 | 12 0 |
| ,, | No. 61-81 | .. ,, .. | 4 | 9 0 |
| ,, | No. 1850 | .. ,, .. | 3 | 14 0 |
| ,, | No. 1900 | .. ,, .. | 4 | 0 0 |
| ,, | No. 2600 | .. ,, .. | 4 | 2 0 |
| ,, | No. 21021 | .. ,, .. | 4 | 4 0 |
| ,, | No. 39620 | T. B. 38×22 .. | 7 | 2 0 |
| Graham's Nos. | 88-8888 | 28×18 .. | 5 | 6 0 |
| ,, | No. 95950-97970 | | | |
| | Saraswati | ..33×18 .. | .. | |
| ,, | Tipoo W/WWW | 34×18 .. | 6 | 6 0 |
| ,, | No. 50000 | .. ,, .. | 6 | 14 0 |
| ,, | No. 33340/33350-33360 | | 7 | 6 0 |
| Lyon's No. | 4545-5656 | .. | .. | |
| | 6767 | ..26×18 .. | .. | |
| Greaves' No. | 30000-50000 | ,, .. | .. | |
| ,, | No. 8000 | T. B. 38×22 .. | 8 | 0 0 |
| Ritchie's Nos. | 3500-4510 | | | |
| | 5520 .. | ..26×18 .. | 4 | 10 0 |
| S. W. and Co's. Nos. | 5800-5820 "Motor Car" .. | .. | 4 | 10 0 |

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 666 | Grey Shirtings Net | .. | 13 | 4 0 |
| ,, 2500 | ,, ,, ,, | .. | 21 | 8 0 |
| ,, 55000 | ,, ,, ,, | .. | 17 | 0 0 |
| ,, 5151 | ,, ,, ,, | .. | 17 | 0 0 |
| ,, 3800 | ,, ,, ,, | .. | 22 | 8 0 |
| "C" | Grey Sheetings ,, ,, | .. | 11 | 0 0 |
| "9" | Dragons ,, ,, | .. | 11 | 0 0 |
| "Elephant" | Drills ,, ,, | .. | 20 | 0 0 |
| "Duck" | Drills ,, ,, | .. | 16 | 1 0 |

# ... YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 18.

There is nothing of special importance to report during this week, and prices of all kinds of Yarns remain more or less the same Demand has continued to remain dull and buyers do not seem inclined to operate even at somewhat favourable rates. Up-country advices are all disouraging and everybody looks for lower prices in the near future. China has been quiet for over a month and there is hardly any business for that country. Calcutta has also ceased buying and Punjab, Southern India and other consuming districts show no life. There are fluctuations in Cotton, and at the end of the week, prices have gone up, but there is no effect whatever on Yarns as the dealers and consumers have no confidence in the present high level of prices. All buying is hand to mouth, and it is sometimes very difficult to arrange even small contracts, in these days.

English Yarns are almost neglected and there are very small sales from stocks in Bundle Yarns. In Cops also prices are declined and dealers are losing. Forward business has been reported on a small scale, as the prices in Manchester are about 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher and do not suit our buyers.

Japanese Yarns have been showing weakness, in ready delivery as forward is offered cheaper and in the absence of demand dealers do not think it safe to hold on. Japanese Import Houses are still easy sellers and decline in Exchange helps them. The very cheap Japanese Yarns have given a heavy blow to the English and Indian Yarns especially of the counts over 20s.

Indian Mills are eager to sell their stocks but the buyers are offering ridiculous limits, and business reported is in small lots only. Continued poor advices from all the consuming districts induce them to sell even at a little loss, but in the absence of buyers it is not possible.

The general tone is weak, and we do not look for improvement.

## LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay July 18.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY. | .. | | | |
| Finlay | .. .. .. | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| Apollo .. | .. .. .. | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| Simplex | .. .. .. | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Shapoorji | .. .. .. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Currimbhoy | .. .. .. | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| 6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY. | .. | | | |
| Edward Sassoon | .. .. | .. | | |
| Apollo .. | .. .. .. | .. | | |
| Davis .. | .. .. .. | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| 8 1/2. FIRST QUALITY. | .. | | | |
| Jacob (Seven stars) | .. .. | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Edward Sassoon | .. .. | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Apollo .. | .. .. | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| Bradbury | .. .. | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| 10 1/2s. | | | | |
| Shapoorji | .. .. .. | 14 | 12 | 0 |
| Apollo .. | .. .. .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Swadeshi | .. .. .. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradbury | .. .. .. | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Asur Virji | .. .. .. | 14 | 12 | 0 |
| David (Flowerman) | .. .. | 14 | 12 | 0 |
| David (Cokatoo) | .. .. | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| Indo China | .. .. | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| 12 1/2s. | | | | |
| Elphinstone | .. .. .. | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| Currimbhoy | .. .. .. | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| China .. | .. .. .. | .. | | |
| Moon .. | .. .. .. | 15 | 2 | 0 |
| Apollo .. | .. .. .. | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| Dawn | .. .. .. | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| 14 1/2s. | | | | |
| Kilachand | .. .. .. | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| Apollo .. | .. .. .. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| City .. | .. .. .. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Colaba Land | .. .. .. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Fazalbhai | .. .. .. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 20's. | | | | |
| Kilachand | .. .. .. | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| Edward Sassoon | .. .. | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| Elphinstone | .. .. .. | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| Phoenix | .. .. .. | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Dawn union | .. .. .. | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan .. | .. .. .. | .. | | |

The tone of the market is quite dull. Consuming centres are very quiet due to unsteadiness in all the markets. Japanese officers were easy sellers durjng the week.

## BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

| | | per lb. | Rs | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | .. .. | No. 14 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Kilchand | .. .. | No. 20 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Currimbhai | .. .. | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Elphinstone | ... .. | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| David | .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji | .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Trikamdas | .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sattara | .. .. | No. 10 1/4 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji | .. .. | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Light-house | .. .. | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Japan .. | .. .. | No. 40 /1 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| ,, | .. .. | No. 42 /2 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| ,, | .. .. | No. 20 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, | .. .. | No. 32 | 1 | 7 | 3 |

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, 18th July. 1924.

| Description | Spot prices 17-7-24 | 10-7-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals F. G. | 535 | 533 |
| S/Punjab F. G. | 535 | 533 |
| Broach F. G. | .. | .. |
| Oomras Fine | 565 | 566 |
| Muttia F. | 550 | 551 |
| Khandesh F. | 560 | 561 |
| Southerns, G. | 590 | 588 |

| Hedge Contracts | 17-7-24 | Futures. 10-7-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals Dec/Jany. | 438 | 426 |
| July | 530 | 520 |
| Broach, April/May 1925 | 516 | 506 |
| Oomra F. Dec./Jan. | 486 | 476 |
| July | 561 | 560 |
| Southerns G, Aug/Sept. | 590 | 584 |

Receipts for the week ending 17th July, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

| | Bales. 1924 | Bales. 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 630 | 2320 |
| Oomras | 2931 | 2575 |
| Dholleras | 406 | 3039 |
| Broach | .. | 570 |
| Southerns | 2515 | 7197 |
| Persians | 117 | 9 |
| Americans | .. | .. |
| Egyptians | 20 | .. |
| East Africans | 6748 | 214 |
| Other sorts | 1 | .. |
| Total | 13368 | 15924 |

Exports for the week ending 17th July, 1924.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | .. |
| Continent | 8491 |
| China | 3459 |
| Japan. | 7641 |
| Coast Ports. | 2 |
| Total | 19584 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Afloat in harbour—Europe | 510 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports | 6344 |
| Total | 6854 |

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 17th July 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

| 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 | 1919-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3248340 | 3550759 | 3323208 | 2695378 | 3292649 |

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 17th July 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

| | 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 | 1919-20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 149396 | 126565 | | | |
| Continent. | 924384 | 654949 | 597177 | 444484 | 546885 |
| China | 237866 | 372352 | 385441 | 272077 | 127404 |
| Japan | 1241510 | 1677438 | 1301371 | 941621 | 1417733 |

| Coast Ports* | 50191 | 47995 | 42342 | 22072 | 19690 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Total 2603347,2879299,2326331,1680254,2111712

x Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 17th July 1924. 20,447 Bs.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th July 1924. 7,04,933 Bs.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, July 18, 5 p.m.

Ready prices are steady with an improvement of 2 as., with good purchase enquiries, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 65 bags a very satisfactory one take indeed.

Our Forward market has improved by 4 to 7d. in Near positions and has eased by about 2d. per Cwt. in distant positions; it is not unlikely the market will witness a still downward movement.

Java market is telegraphed to be weaker.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:

Ready Rs. 22/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 17/10 per cwt.

Shipment June Sh. 23/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June-July Sh. 22/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius August or September Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

## WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, July 18.

During the week under review Ready market was active for four days only, during which there have been good purchase enquiries and fresh arrivals from Java of 7700 bags per S.S. Howrah and S.S. Dogra. Fresh arrivals tended to a drop in prices which was counteracted by a good demand. Ready prices this week show an improvement of 6 to 8 as. in the last week-end price-levels, the market assuming a steady tone throughout. Kanta in the local market remained closed for three days successively. Daily clearance this week averages 5700 bags a day as against 1,05 bags only per day during the past week, showing a very satisfactory record of off-take. The highest and the lowest prices during this week were Rs. 22/6 and Rs. 22/12 for Ready sugar and Rs. 17/6 and 17/12 for Transhipment.

At the commencement of the week our Forward market witnessed a rising tendency all round by evidencing a rise of 3 to 6d. per cwt. During the middle of the week the market ruled steady and quiet, an easier feeling being in evidence towards the close of the week. There have on the whole been fluctuations of about 6d. in Near positions and 3d. in distant positions. There have also been enquiries for October-December deliveries for Java Sugar, for November-December Continental Beet sugar as also for August or September delivery for Mauritius sugar. The highest and the lowest prices during this week were Sh. 22 and 22/8 for June shipment; Sh. 21/6 and Sh. 22 for June-July shipment; Sh. 21 and Sh. 21/6 for July shipment; Sh. 20/10 and Sh. 21 for July-August-September shipment.

Steamer movements:—S. S. Howrah has arrived from Java with a cargo of 34000 bags and S. S. Dogra with 42000 bags of Java sugar. S. S. Begum sailed from Java on the 7th inst. with a cargo of 3100 tons for Bombay and 2000 tons for Karachi and 400 tons for Colombo (June-July ship.) S. S. Nurjehan left Java on the 9th inst. with July cargo of 625 tons for Cochin and 7200 tons for Bombay. S.S. Manora sailed from Java on the 9th instant with a cargo of 9500 tons for Bombay. S.S. Pasha left Java on the 14th inst. with 1200 tons for Colombo, 4000 tons for Bombay and 2000 tons for Karachi.

The following useful information may be noted with advantage:—United States consumption for the periodical six months is estimated at 26,85,000 tons as against 25,94,000 tons during the same period of the last year.

Stocks:—Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 70,000 bags of Java sugar and 2,000 bags of other kinds of sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 22/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.

S. S. Howrah Sh. 24/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Dogra Sh. 24/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June-July Sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Sh. 21/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July-August-September Sh. 21/ per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment October-December Sh. 21/ per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar November-December Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Sugar August or September Sh. 21/ per cwt. F.B.H.

Opinion:—

Crop this year has been very promising. There have been fresh arrivals on a very satisfactory scale. Further arrivals of about 25 lacs of bags per steamers that have already sailed need be remembered. The holders at present are weak speculators and hence especially on actual heavy arrivals, these speculative holders will be observed in consequence of which prices must give way. We therefore confidently hold that the present levels can not be sustained in view of the local situations. Our opinion for a general downward movement in immediate further gains strength by the fact that the Conference Line has reduced the freight from 23 gilders to 18 gilders per cwt.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 18.

Demand for ready sugar continues good and with small arrivals prices are kept steady with small change. Afloat cargoes are offered at about 2s. cheaper than ready sugars and with expected heavy arrivals after a fortnight we expect much lower prices. Forward positions are in fair demand and a fair business has been done in July-September and August-September at 20s 9d. to 20/11. Free Bombay Harbour Distant positions are freely offered in all other qualities at much lower prices but there are no buyers. A small business has been done in Beet for November-December Shipment at 20s. 6d. F.B.H. Mauritius is offered at 21s. but no business resulted. Karachi and Calcutta markets are quiet but steady with no business. Java reports a quiet market with moderate business doing. London and America are unsettled and quiet with few buyers. On the whole the tendency is downward and we expect lower prices.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 22/12 eq. 24s. F.B.H. stocks 60,000 bags.

T M O June 22s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 30,000 bags.

T M O July 21s. 5d. F. B. H. stocks 60,000 bags.

T M O July-Sept. 20s. 11d. F. B. H. stocks 60,000 bags.

T M O Oct./Dec. 20s. 9d. F. B. H. stocks 60,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Howrah from Java with 18,000 bags.

S. S. Dogra from Java with 43,000 bags.

## COLOURS.

BOMBAY, July 18.

We have to report a quiet market. Alizerines of various sorts meet with some demand. Fast Red and Magenta Crystals meet with firm tone and good business. Indenthrines remain quiet and business pass at the ruling rates, Sulphur Black is passing as usual to the mills at the ruling rates. Miscelleneous section has nothing important to report.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine-20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 85-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 90-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent paste-I.P. Rs. 80-0-0
Congo red Rs. 1-12-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-8-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-10-0
Sulphuric Black Re. 1-1-0
Alizerine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 87-0-0
Alizerine 20 per cent Bruhama Rs. 79-0-0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-4-0
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-0-0
Melachite Green Rs. 3-8-0
Magenta Xls Rs. 7-4-0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-8-0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0
Soluble Blue Rs. 7-8-0
Fast red Rs. 5-4-0

## CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, July 18.

The scarcity of Epsom salt and Magnesium Chloride has been greatly felt in the market and the tension will not be relieved till fresh arrivals are reported. The supply from Germany of these two chemicals has been very limited of late, but, it is expected the fresh arrivals will soon take place. Dutch Farina and Dextrine ruled easy. Sago flour and Maize-starch have also been quiet. Sodium sulphide had been in demand at Rs. 13/4/0 per cwt. for smaller packing. Bichromate of potash was placed at Rs. 41/- per cwt. Hydrosulphide soda kept absolutely conspicuous by an absence of demand and the English Hydrosulphide soda is quoted at Re. 1/- per lb. Brown sugar lead, antimony salt copper sulphate and Li

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Be sure to send your birthdate, with name and address distinctly written. If you wish you may enclose 8 annas in stamps of your own country to cover cost of this notice, mailing etc. There will be no delay you will hear from me at once. This offer may not be made again so act now. Address ROXROY, Dept. 1001 J. Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland, 3 annas.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

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38 (B. C.), Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

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## WHO SHALL BE PRESIDENT?

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Ever since my name has been put forward as one of the candidates for the presidential honour at the forthcoming Congress at Belgaum I have been torn between two opinions. My first thought was immediately to discountenance the idea of my nomination. But I did allow myself also to think that in the face of the stormy weather that the national barque is experiencing, probably I was the best person to direct it safely to its haven. But I now see quite clearly that my second thought was wrong. As I picture for myself the whole of the forthcoming proceedings I quail. The thought of officially conducting the executive for the ensuing year baffles me. Being uncertain as to the direction in which the country is going, I feel I am unfit to be at the helm. I have no other programme but that of the charkha, Hindu-Muslim unity and untouchability. I should be utterly unfit to carry out any other programme, that for instance of boycott of British goods or energising the masses on the proceedings in the councils. These are but samples of many possibilities. And if I cannot help I must not hinder from within. It is contrary to my nature to be responsible for a programme in which I cannot or do not believe. Moreover, I must hold myself free for emergencies. If the Congress representatives do not carry out the simple duty of spinning for half an hour daily and taking the trouble of sending 2000 yards of good yarn of their own spinning from month to month, I should not know where my usefulness to the Congress could be. My presidential address must be a thesis on hand-spinning, complete surrender by Hindus of their material ambition to the Mussalmans and other minorities, and on further asking Hindus to regard untouchability as a sin. If these things cannot enthuse the nation I should be a useless President. How would it do for the Congress to have as President a man who sketched a programme of putting the whole nation in pantaloons? We would at once vote against him however sincere he might be in his professions and however able in the execution of his design. We would not have him because he would not suit us. So may the case be with me.

I must not therefore allow myself to be elected. I appreciate the affection of those who have put forth my name. But I ask them to appreciate my position, sympathise with me and withdraw my name.

There are two possible names, Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Ansari. When I mentioned Dr. Ansari's name, a friend said he would be the fourth Mussalman President within four years. That for me is no bar. Let the Hindus demonstrate their intense desire for Hindu-Muslim unity by having a Mussalman as President. Dr. Ansari is one of the few impartial leaders we have in both the communities. From the Hindu-Muslim standpoint alone therefore Dr. Ansari may be the best selection.

But I must confess that at the present juncture I would give my vote to Sarojini. She stands for solid Hindu-Muslim unity. Mussalmans do not distrust her. We have not yet had an Indian woman as our President. This is the fittest opportunity for paying our Indian sisters the compliment that is long overdue. Her services in East and South Africa are still fresh in our memory. We cannot reward them better than by selecting her as our President for the coming session. It will strengthen the cause of our countrymen overseas. They will realise in a special manner that we are not unmindful of their interests. Her election will be a graceful acknowledgment of the courtesy and sympathy extended to our fair ambassador by hundreds of Europeans in both the sub-continents and to the opponents among them. It would be an indication of our determination to make our own the cause of our countrymen abroad. Lastly, we want an impartial President this year. I am frankly a partisan in the sense that I am an out and out advocate of the old programme. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has, fortunately for her and the nation, no such unalterable views and what is more, no one will identify her with any programme as I rightly must be with the programme. I may advocate. I, therefore, respectfully ask the Provincial Committees to withdraw my name and elect Sarojini Devi as President, unless for the reason mentioned they would rather have a Mussalman to preside and would therefore elect Dr. Ansari.


## WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

Clear bright eyes indicate good health. Eyes that are dull, yellowish, heavy, and that cannot keep wide awake and alert during the working hours of the day, indicate liver torpidity imperfect digestion, bowel laziness, or other conditions of ill-health.

To gently stimulate the liver, to aid digestion and to restore daily intestinal regularity nothing is better than Pinkettes. These dainty little laxatives dispel constipation bilious attacks and sick headaches in a night; clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles. Your chemist sells Pinkettes at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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## THE MAHABLESHWAR ACCIDENT.

### MR. MEHTA AND OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A copy of the District Magistrate's inquiry regarding the Wai Motor Smash has been forwarded to me with the compliments of the Director of Information, Bombay. As the public are apt to take quite a wrong view of this unfortunate incident from Mr. Webb's summing-up of the evidence collected by him (which was published in your esteemed paper) and as some very misleading remarks about myself and the part played by me are made by Mr. Webb, I shall feel obliged if you will allow me some space to clear up any misunderstanding that may take place.

It will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Hidyatulla had admitted before the correspondent of the "Times of India" that the lorry had some trouble with its brake and engine before it started; and further added that his own chauffeur helped the lorry-driver to adjust them. Mr. Webb, however, in his report says that Mr. Hidyatulla said nothing about the brake, but admitted about the trouble in the engine. Taking even the latter version to be correct, was it right of Mr. Hidyatulla, I ask, to risk the lives of nine of his peons on such a lorry as was filled to the very top with his luggage? It seems certain now, more than ever before, that there must have been trouble with the brake of the lorry before it left Mahableshwar, as the consequent result of the failing of both hand and foot brakes go to prove. The public surely expected proper blame being attached to the person responsible for this accident and I do not think the public would be so green as to gulp down what Mr. Webb tries to establish as the cause of the accident by means of his theory of "grease." Surely so much grease could not have collected in a fifteen miles' run so as to cause the action of both the brakes to become null and void, and I leave it to the common sense of the public to judge what is right and what is wrong. I will now deal categorically with the findings of Mr. Webb:—

(a) He found my statement of the time I had given correct, and found the statements of all the others to be incorrect.

(b) He found the statement that several cars passed before I came on the scene to be correct as he admits four cars having been traced, namely, (1) Maulvi Raffiuddin's; (2) the Chandler with the occupants of which he spoke; (3) a car containing some Indians, which Mr. Raffiuddin thinks, went off without stopping; (4) Col. Sharp's car stopped and went on for help.

Compare this fact with the statement of Mr. Raffiuddin when he said to the correspondent of the "Times of India" (Poona, 7th of June), "six cars could not possibly have passed the scent without stopping as the injured were lying all over the road screaming." All these cars passed without rendering any help *on the spot*, and the gentlemen did not put their shoulders to work; while I, a young man of only 24 years, realising the enormity of the accident and especially the pitiable condition of the man who was pinned in between the lorry and the mountain side—a real Chinese torture—got out of his car in scorching sun and would not leave the scene of accident till all that was humanly possible to do was done and that pinned man relieved from his unenviable position. How he has been treated for this, by the enquiring officer, I will come to that hereafter:

(c) and (d) Mr. Webb says in his report that I have made very serious charges against the doctor and the police for incompetence. May I ask Mr. Webb why I should make such charges? Were they my enemies? What had I to gain by making such charges? I repeat what I said and leave the public to judge about the merits of my observations.

To me the doctor seemed very primitive in his methods at *the scene of the accident*. I replied to the correspondent of the "Times of India" that if the doctor was a qualified man and not a mere Apothecary I would doff my hat to him immediately. Nobody, not even the doctor himself, has come forward to correct me and still Mr. Webb says that I gave a conditional apology. I did nothing of the sort.

And here may I be permitted to point out to the public one very gratifying feature of the enquiry? It discloses that even peons of the Secretary complained to the authorities that the patients had *no beds*. I admire their courage. Mr. Webb himself admits the hopeless state of the Wai dispensary. Even the Government refused to give a grant to such a broken down institution and if my information is correct the Wai Municipality or the Local Body gives a few paltry rupees per year for carrying on this admirable institution!

As regards police, Mr. Webb would have been certainly right, if the men had refused to lift up the injured men except under doctor's orders. The fact, however, remains that they had to be bullied to do so as they were mortally afraid to touch them! I cannot for the world understand this reasoning, or even the mentality of Mr. Webb in arguing that the police did the right thing by not leaving lamps on the crippled lorry to avoid any further possible accident at dusk. His reasoning is that it would be mere waste of time to make a policeman go back two and a half miles for such a purpose. I argued with him about the safety of the Mail van leaving Mahableshwar at 6 p.m. halting at Panchgani on its way for a good few minutes and probably would be running into the crippled lorry somewhere about dusk. I also pointed out that people do get troubles with their cars and are sometimes late in coming up or going down and they would arrive at the scene of accident in darkness. Then I also argued that there may be or are law-breakers who in spite of nightfall go over the Ghats and Mr. Webb replied that if they do so they deserve terrible things! I leave the public to judge the logic of the worthy officer. When one car out of five stops and renders all help on the spot, extricates the pinned man unaided by any one except his cousin by a herculean effort and the reward is that Mr. Webb strives his very best to falsify or nullify the effects of my writings, by calling me inexperienced, hasty and exaggerating (a polished form of calling me in other words a white liar) in order to hide the skins of others, I ask, how many volunteers after such an experience would throw themselves in, whole-heartedly, to save others or to render any public help!

The public is still in the dark as to what enquiry Mr. Webb was asked to hold. Properly speaking there should have been two separate enquiries:—

(a) Whether the lorry was filled to its utmost limits and whether it had trouble with its brakes and engine before it left Mahableshwar; and if so, who was liable for the consequent accident which happened because of the failure of the brakes.

(b) Whether prompt and proper medical and police aid were rendered to the injured.

With regard to (a) Mr. Webb's report contains not a word about the lorry being filled to its utmost capacity nor of the advisability or otherwise of allowing nine men to travel on such a lorry half of which number must have had to support themselves on the top of the huge pile of luggage.

As regards the engine and the brakes I have already stated the facts, as against which, there is the evidence contained in Mr. Webb's report. I leave the matter entirely to be judged by the public and decide for themselves if Mr. Webb's theory of the "grease" is a satisfactory explanation for the failure of the brakes.

(b) About the medical aid I have written all that I have had to say. There is hardly any outside evidence of disinterested witnesses regarding the efficiency or otherwise of the medical aid *on the spot*, as Mr. Webb's report simply contains an account of the treatment rendered to the wounded at the Wai and Poona hospitals, and not a word about what was done at the scene of the accident. Mr. Webb has simply to be satisfied by saying that it was a wise thing which the doctor did, viz., to remove the injured men to Wai in the same condition as they were without any temporary dressing whatever. There did not, however, seem to be any evidence that any dressing material was available *on the spot*.

About the police aid, I do not wish to add a word more to what I have said, and now before I conclude this letter I wish to say a word about the treatment accorded to me by the inquiring officer. I went up to Satara at the special request of the worthy officer to let him know all that I knew of the accident, at much personal inconvenience and self-sacrifice. Satara is a long way out of Bombay so that I had to stop in Poona over-night to resume my motor journey in the morning for Satara. Mr. Webb very kindly offered me expenses from the Government which I courteously refused. My interview with the worthy officer lasted much longer than I had anticipated. I was examined by the inquiring officer in a manner most hostile, as if I had done some crime, and received by him with an unkind sermon that I should not rush into the Press and make such serious allegations. This he attributed to my young age and excitement. I, however, made it quite plain to him by repeating to him all that I had occasion to write on this matter. The least I expected from Mr. Webb was a word of thanks, when parting, for helping him so much in the enquiry at great pesornal sacrifice of time and money, not to say anything of my services at the time of the accident. However not a word of that kind fell out of the mouth of the worthy official.

The less said the better, but let Mr. Webb know that I had my full reward when the pinned man opened his eyes and the ray of light which he threw from his eyes was sufficient for all purposes.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. MEHTA.

July 14.

## BANDRA MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Bandra Municipal Bye-Election of the Ward for one seat (Dr. DeMonte's who has gone to Europe) will take place at the Municipal School No. 1 on the Waterfield Road on the 30th July, 1924. The list of the voters of the ward can be seen at the office of the Bandra Municipality.

There are only two candidates in the field both respectable citizens of Bandra, namely Mr. Raphael Almeida, B.A., B.Sc. (Honours) and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

An Army order announces that 40 vacancies have been allotted to the commands for courses of study for officers in Japanese, Turkish, Arabic and Russian. The courses will be held in the Kings University Colleges and in the School of Oriental Studies.—Reuter.


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اصل اور صحیح کلونی واٹر طلب کرو نقل مال سے بچو جرمن بلو سٹار اور ۷۱۱۴
اصل جو شہرہ ہے اسکے علاوہ کوئی مال اصلی نہیں ہے یہ وہ واٹر ہے جو جرمن کی ساخت ہے

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## KERALA NOTES.

### MOPLAH PRISONERS.

### EZHAVA AWAKENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, July 14.

The following resolution is to the moved at the next session of the Madras Legislative Council

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor that all the Moplah prisoners except those, committed for high treason and waging war against His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, be released."

A similar resolution was moved by Mr. Uppi, at the last Session of the Madras Legislative Council, and it was carried by a thumping majority. The Muslim members voted *en bloc* for the resolution as also many of the Hindus. Even Mr. Prabhakaran Thampan, M.L.C., whose community is said to have suffered most in the late rebellion, strongly expressed himself in favour of the resolution. He declared that the painful memories, associated with the late disturbances had almost faded into oblivion and that the Malabar Hindus were prepared to extend the hand of friendship to their Moplah brethren. He added further that the Nair and the Namboodri landlord could not do without the industrious Moplah who in turn could not do without the former. In spite of all these the Madras Government remained obdurate. There is no doubt that the present resolution will be adopted by an overwhelming majority. The wretched condition of the Moplah women and children, has been sufficiently brought to light. Mr. Yakub Hassain by his graphic description has lifted the veil, and the misery of these people is indescribable.

### THE MOPLAH ACT.

Another thing which weighs heavily upon the Moplah community in Malabar, in the rebel areas, is the fine which has been imposed upon them by the Government to recover the loss sustained during the disturbance. Some of these people have fled to unknown destinations in order to extricate themselves from the trouble of paying the tax. Thus more families also are left in the lurch. Deep economic distress is already staring these people in the face.

### A FIRST GRADE COLLEGE FOR MALABAR.

The public of Malabar have been feeling the necessity of a First Grade College for a long time. More than one attempt has been made in the Legislative Council to get a resolution passed to this effect. At last the Government consented to appoint a Committee of enquiry, with the object of raising the Government. Victoria College at Palghat into a First Grade one. The Maharaja of Cochin, has also sanctioned the opening of a First Grade College in his State.

### EZHAVA AWAKENING.

The annual conference of the Palghat Ezhava Samaj was held at Cannanore, near Palghat on Tuesday (8th July.) Due to the unavoidable absence of Rao Bahadur Dr. Krishnan, Sadhu Siva Prasad was voted to the Chair.

After a few introductory remarks by the President, Mr. K. T. Madhavan read a long essay on the prime necessity of the awakening of social consciousness amongst the Ezhava Community of Palghat. The essayist traced the origin of the Community which numbers 18 lacs in Kerala, and described the various disabilities under which the society is groaning. He exhorted the audience to come out of their age-long torpor and to organise themselves for their social and educational advancement.

Mr. R. V. Sarma (B.A.) of the 'Sabari Asram' followed him. After pointing out the deep economic distress of the country he dealt upon Khaddar and its capacity to solve the poverty problem. Mr. Sarma then traced the connection between Khaddar and Untouchability and brought home to the minds of the audience that Khaddar alone would conduce to self-help and self-respect which would greatly help the Untouchables in removing untouchability After referring to Vykom Satyagraha, he impressed upon the audience that Satyagraha alone would help them in driving out the sin of Untouchability.


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## ASSAM OPIUM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

### OPIUM EATERS ADVOCATE TOTAL PROHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Camp Sonari, Assam.

The Opium Enquiry Committee under the presidency of Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha with the members Srijut Krishnanath Sarma, B. L. and Sjt. Rohinikanto Hatibarua, B.A., M.L.C., held its sittings with the co-opted members Mr. T. P Chaliha Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., and Sjt. Durgaprasad Borthakur, B. L.

The first witness examined was Sjt. S.C. Gogoi, Honorary Magistrate who advocated total prohibition of opium, strongly deprecated the unwise excise policy of the Government. He gave a vivid picture of the opium eaters and their ways and manners and cited instances in which many families of rank have been reduced to pauperism. Srijut Khirodeswar Sarma, Borthakur of the Bishnu Temple also advocated total prohibition. According to Hindu religion opium is a kind of *Sura* and Brahmin opium eaters are unfit to hold the post of priesthood. Mr G. G. Phukon one of the oldest politicians of the Province is also for total prohibition with slight qualification for those opium eaters who are nearing their grave. He spoke in a feeling tone that his heart bled and broke at the policy of the British Government and the measures adopted against opium were mere show. He expressed his desire to see the total eradication of the opium poison before he leaves this world. Sjt. Tirtheswar Phukon, President of the Ahom Association, and a scion of the family of the ministers of the Ahom Raja is for total prohibition. He gave a vivid description of the opium traffic carried on by the British Government for the sake of revenue and the gradual increase of the price of opium is itself a proof of it. He said that during poppy cultivation opium consumption was only confined to a limited few. Sjt. Tirtheswar Phukon expressed the opinion that after the abolition of poppy cultivation opium was allowed to be sold in any quantity without any check whatsoever by the shopkeepers at a nominal price and the facility in which the opium could be purchased by the people caused irreparable harm to the nation. This great blunder was responsible for the terrible growth of opium poisoning throughout the length and breadth of this unfortunate country. A large number of witnesses were examined who advocated total prohibition.

Some opium eaters examined gave a harrowing tale of their distress and miseries and deplored their misfortune for their habit of opium smoking. They are also for prohibition as it would save the coming generation.

Mr. T. P. Chaliha gave a tea party in honour of the Enquiry Committee and the party left for Bonomali Tea Estate via Nazira amidst great enthusiasm. In fact Sibsagar advocated total prohibition unanimously by all sections of people.

### THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN PERSIA.

Important reforms in respect of labour legislation have been introduced in Persia. The Persian Government has informed the International Labour Office that in accordance with a decision of the Government, the Governor of the Province of Kerman has issued a Decree dated 17th December, 1923 which confirms, and in some respects extends, measures previously applied for the protection of women and children employed in the carpet weaving industry. The measures originally taken were adopted as a consequence of friendly representations made to the Persian Government by the International Labour Office.

The new decree provides for a maximum working day of eight hours, a minimum age of eight years for boys and ten for girls, separate workplaces for boys and for girls with forewomen to supervise those for girls, prohibition of the employment of workers suffering from contagious disease, prohibition of underground or damp workshops, the provision of windows facing south, disposition of the weaving frame and worker's seat such as to give the best possible working position for the young worker, and monthly sanitary inspection of workshops. The police authorities are instructed to enforce these requirements, any infringement of which is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty days.


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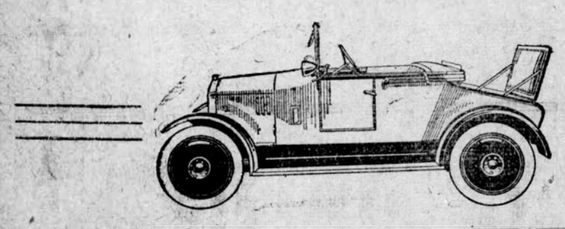

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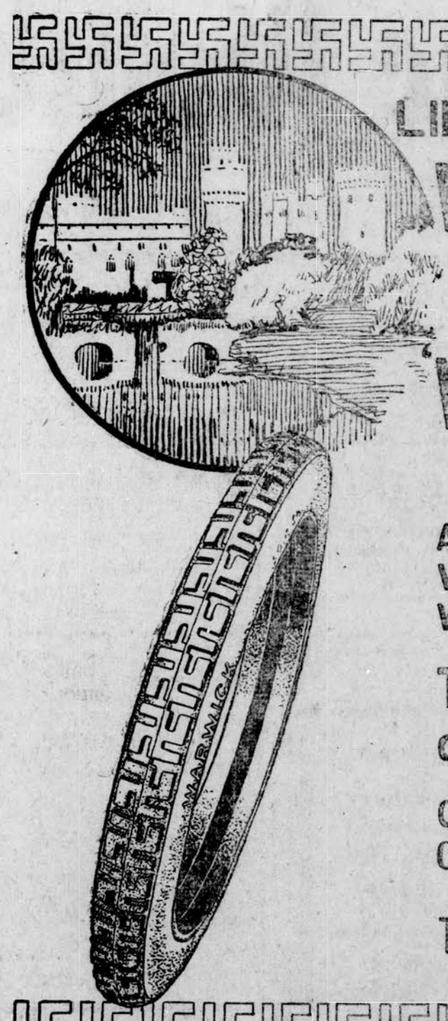

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